The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6100. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ISSUES IN FRANCE.

A Day of Desperate Fighting About Paris.

Constant Cannonading Kept Up From the Forts.

The Insurgents Now Quarreling Among Themselves.

Suffering of the Wounded for Want of Proper Care.

Bismarck Still in Favor of Napoleon's Restoration.

CIVIL STRIFE IN FRANCE.

Desperate Fighting Around Paris on Saturday—Constant Cannonading from the Forts—A Struggle at the Gates of the City—Insurgents Fighting Among Themselves—A Flotilla on the Seine—Bismarck and Napoleon.

LONDON, April 9—5 P. M.—There was desperate fighting around Paris on Saturday. Fort Valerien and the advanced batteries of the Army of Versailles steadily bombarded Porte Maillot, their shells falling in the Champs Elysées. An engagement took place at Villejuif, and there were skirmishes at Bagneux and Billancourt. All the southern forts have resumed firing. The Government troops are gaining ground in front of Montrouge and Bicetre. A decisive struggle is expected at the gates of the city. It is reported that M. THIERS is averse to forcing an entrance into Paris by fighting, and that he prefers to reduce the city by investment.

At 10 o'clock last night the cannonade at Porte Maillot and other points continued with great violence. Today a conflict occurred among the insurgents themselves in the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, in consequence of the refusal of a portion of the National Guard to march beyond the walls.

The *Moniteur* reports that DELESCLUZE is under arrest; also that the ambulance service in Paris is insufficient, and the wounded are suffering greatly for want of proper attendance. Domiciliary visits will be made to-morrow to seek for refractory Nationals. The recent decree of the Commune has been modified, so as to make military service compulsory on all between the ages of nineteen and forty.

A flotilla of gun-boats has been sent from Havre up the Seine to assist in the operations against Paris. Siege guns have also been dispatched from Harve to Cherbourg for an attack on the forts occupied by the insurgents.

The insurgent National Guards in Marseilles were disarmed without resistance, and all who were taken prisoners have been sent to the Chateau d'If. The *Observer* says BISMARCK is still favorable to the restoration of NAPOLEON.

Position of the Forces—Shells Falling in the City—The Nationals Falling Back.

BEFORE PARIS, Sunday Evening, April 9, via LONDON, April 10—3½ A. M.—The Government forces are encamped in Courbevoie, and occupy the bridge of Neuilly. They are barricading the village and the bridge. The Communists have reinforced their artillery at Porte Maillot and Porte des Tirnes.

Mont Valerien and the batteries at Courbevoie have maintained an incessant bombardment all day, and their shells fall beyond the Arch of Triumph. The Nationals have evacuated the Champs Elysées, and occupy the adjacent streets. The efforts of the Commune to force the citizens generally to take up arms have so far failed.

Progress of the Versailles Troops—Arbitrary Arrests in Paris—Churches Closed—Gen. Bergeret Arrested—Efforts for Peace.

Before PARIS, Sunday night, via LONDON, April 10—4½ A. M.—It is reported that the Versailles troops have crossed the Seine at Asnieres, and are concentrating at Longchamps. Arbitrary arrests are increasing in number in the city. Many more *curés* have been thrown into prison. Church services are generally suspended, and the doors of the Cathedral of Notre Dame have been closed. Gen. BERGERET is under arrest.

The party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts. They have held public meetings in favor of peace, at which members of the Commune were present. The Communists are building additional barricades in the quarters threatened by the besiegers.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

More Outrages by the Apaches—Gold Discoveries in Arizona—The Dions Beat Rudolphe and Deery at Billiards—A Lot of Lotteries—Love-Letters in the Fair-Crittenden Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Col. SNIVELY and three companions were murdered, and their bodies shockingly mutilated by Apache Indians, between Phœnix and Bradshaw, Arizona. HARRA's freight train was attacked March 18, between Phœnix and Wyckenburg, by 150 Apache-Mojaves. HARRA and another man were murdered, the train burned, and twenty-two mules run off....Rich gold discoveries are constantly being made in Central Arizona.... JOSEPH and CYRILLE DION beat RUDOLPHE and DEERY at the American four-ball carom, 2,000 points, last night, $1,000 up on a side, scoring 2,000 against 1,580 points.... The schooner *Eliza* has arrived with cargo from the wreck of the whaling bark *Massachusetts*, which was lost at Scammon's Lagoon, Lower California. Her crew was saved. It is feared the sloop *Smith* has also been lost in the same waters....Lotteries and gift concerts, on a mammoth scale, are being run in nearly all the interior counties of the State in direct violation of law, but justified, as claimed, on account of the action of the Legislature in permitting the Mercantile Library lottery last year....All the correspondence between Mrs. FAIR and Mr. CRITTENDEN, whom she killed, amounting to 200 love-letters, were admitted as evidence. The trial will occupy the greater part of this week.

Affairs in Cuba—Destruction of a Bridge by Insurgents—Return of a Banished Bishop.

HAVANA, April 9.—The insurgents have destroyed a bridge on the Santiago de Cuba and Villa Del Cobre Railroad....Gens. CARO and CHINCHILLA have arrived at Havana. Gen. CARO is on his way to Spain....The journals announce the return of the Bishop of Havana, who was banished by LERSUNDI.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

A Denial of the Charge of Interference With Workmen Who Desire to Resume Work—More Incendiary Fires—Valuable Property Destroyed.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 9.—Branch No. 1, Working Men's Benevolent Association, of Schuylkill County, held a meeting at St. Clair, the home of JOHN SINEY, on Saturday night. In consequence of the short notice, (the call was issued on Friday evening,) only a few persons attended. Resolutions were adopted, declining the proposition of Mr. GOVERN, lauding Gov. GEARY for his action, and declaring that there had been no interference with any man who desired to go to work in the mines. Many persons who seem to be acquainted with the condition of affairs for the past few days, say that threats of violence were made by members of the Working Men's Benevolent Association against any one who should resume work, and these assert that the intended effect of the resolutions is to prevent the introduction of troops into the disturbed districts, to give protection to the thousands of half-famished miners who are ready to go to work, on almost any basis. The breaker of Messrs. JENKINS & TERRY, at Locust Run, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary. About the same hour, the stable of H. A. MOODY & Co., at Hunter Breaker, containing sixteen mules, and the blacksmith and carpenter shops of Messrs. AGARD, MOODIE & Co., at Conner's Patch, together with their entire contents, were destroyed by fire. All these fires were the work of incendiaries. The operators are exercising extraordinary precaution in this county for the safety of their property, fearing the Kuklux is spreading to that region. The loss by these fires is very heavy, although the exact amount cannot be given.

WIND AND WEATHER.

Severe Gales in the West—Trees Blown Down, Houses Unroofed and Lives Imperiled—Unusual Heat in Various Parts of the Country.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 9.—A severe gale swept over the city yesterday, commencing at 4 o'clock in the morning and continuing until noon. Houses were unroofed, as was also the Methodist Church. The Eagle woolen-mill was entirely demolished. Signs, awnings and chimneys were blown down in all parts of the city. No lives were lost. At Pomeroy, sixteen miles south of this city, the storm was quite severe. Dwellings were crushed by falling trees and some of the inmates seriously injured. At Weston, Mo., a number of dwellings were blown over and one man was killed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 9.—A heavy gale prevailed in this city and neighborhood, and along the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad on Saturday. At Cameron and here several houses were blown down, and some freight cars standing in exposed places near this city were blown from the track.

OMAHA, Nebraska, April 9.—For several days past the thermometer has marked nearly 90°, but a heavy wind and rain-storm has considerably tempered the atmosphere. In the mountains and Upper Platte Valley a snow-storm prevailed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9.—The thermometer marked 88° yesterday, and today was nearly as high—unprecedented for April.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9.—Extraordinary warm weather for this season of the year has prevailed here for two days. The thermometer yesterday marked 84° and today 86° in the shade. The sky has a brassy, dry appearance.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A "norther" has been prevailing for the past week, and there has been rough weather along the entire coast.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The highest range of the thermometer observed here today was 81°. This evening there has been a brilliant display of the aurora borealis here, equaling that observed in the Fall of the year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The thermometer yesterday indicated 82° and today 84° in the shade.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 8.—The most terrific wind storm that has ever visited this locality occurred today. The wind commenced blowing from the south-east about 8 A. M., and continued with great violence until sundown, doing great damage to property, unroofing and blowing down buildings, uprooting trees, tearing up sidewalks and scattering fences and signs in all directions. The total damage to property by the storm is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. No lives were lost, and so far as known no person was seriously injured.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—The thermometer yesterday indicated 86°, and today 80°, in the shade.

BANGOR, Me., April 9.—The thunder-storm of Friday night did much damage in this vicinity. Lightning is reported to have struck in eight places in this city, several houses being damaged more or less seriously, but no person was injured. In Newbury the barn of JAMES SMITH was entirely destroyed.

Synopsis of the Official Reports—Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 9—7½ P. M. —The high pressure in the Southern States Saturday evening had increased very considerably this morning, but is now much diminished. The area of high pressure which was felt Saturday night in the extreme north-west has rapidly equalized itself over the neighboring regions, and a very uniform barometer now prevails from the Lakes to the Gulf. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the Upper Mississippi Valley, with cloudy and, in some instances, threatening weather from Arkansas to Massachusetts and northward. High winds have been experienced on the Upper Lakes, but are now diminishing.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that warm and cloudy weather will, on Monday, be experienced very generally over the country east of the Mississippi, with somewhat diminished barometric pressure and a lower temperature north of the Ohio.

Observations on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 9.—Observations at 7 P. M.—Barometer, 28.98; change, minus .10; thermometer, 41; change, minus 5°; relative humidity, .91; wind, west; velocity, 28 miles an hour. Today the country eastward has been almost covered with clouds, but Kearsarge Mountain just shows itself above them. The wind on the summit was west, while the clouds were moving from the south-east.

The Methodist Conference at Peekskill—Illness of Bishop Clark.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 9.—Bishop CLARK, of the Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session at Peekskill, is still very low in health, and his physicians to-night give no encouragement. His family is with him, at the residence of S. D. HORTON, Esq. At the Conference Missionary anniversary, this afternoon, Dr. VERNON, missionary to Rome, made an eloquent address. Dr. FERRIS preached this evening, and elders were ordained. Since Bishop CLARK's illness was announced, a general feeling of sadness pervades the entire Conference.

Imposing Funeral of an Albany Fireman.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The funeral of the late JOHN O'BRIEN, Assistant Foreman of Steamer No. 6, who lost his life at the fire on Friday morning last, took place from the Cathedral this afternoon, and was attended by Company G, Emmett Guard; Company B, Montgomery Guard, and Company C, Worth Guard; the Fire Department, including the Commissioners and Engineers, several civic and religious societies, and a vast concourse of citizens. The services at the Cathedral were very impressive, and were conducted by Rev. E. G. WADHAM, Vicar-General. The sidewalks of the streets through which the procession moved were thronged with people.

THE EAST.

A Man Shot by an Officer While Resisting Arrest—Verdict of Justifiable Homicide—Boston Bakers on a Strike—Death of the Oldest Man of Springfield.

BOSTON, April 9.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of TIMOTHY LYNCH, who was killed by an officer in East Boston, while resisting arrest, gave a verdict of justifiable homicide, and added: "If mobs or collections of people assemble with mobocratic demonstrations, violence from the officers must be considered in the light of self-defense." The journeymen bakers are organizing here preparatory to asking an increase of wages. They say that they work eighty hours a week, for which they receive but from $10 to $14. They want $18 a week.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9.—Judge OLIVER B. MORRIS, who was the oldest man in Springfield, and the senior living graduate of Williams College, died this morning, aged eighty-nine. He was for sixteen years Register of Probate in this county, and for twenty-nine years subsequently Judge of Probate. Four times he was elected to the Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820.

THE WEST.

Latest Chicago Shooting Affray—Excitement in Fashionable Circles—Fire Near St. Louis.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The affray of Friday evening, which resulted in the shooting of Dr. E. C. SCANLAND by his brother-in-law, PERCY H. LEONARD, has caused much excitement in this city. A lady well known in fashionable circles, and who had Dr. SCANLAND for her family physician, is associated with the affair. Of this lady, it is alleged, Mrs. SCANLAND became very jealous, but the public sentiment is that she in no way gave cause for the feeling. An inquest was held over the body of the doctor on Saturday, and LEONARD was committed for trial.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—Passenger travel westward is heavy. Many colonists are settling in Nebraska. The Missouri River, which has been low for some time, is now rising.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The residence of CHARLES DICKSON, five miles in the country, was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss, $15,000; insured in the New-England Fire and Marine Insurance Company for $5,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the house was unoccupied.

Fine Auroral Display in Wisconsin—Collections for the Sufferers by the Late Fire at Oxford.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The finest auroral display known here for years was visible tonight, spreading from the zenith in all directions. The light was almost equal to the moon, and parts of the sky were ablaze.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Collections were taken up in many of the churches today for the benefit of the young ladies of the Western Female College, Oxford, about ninety of whom lost their clothing by the recent fire.

A Fight with Horse Thieves in Alabama—One of Them and Two Horses Killed—Two Men and Seven Horses Captured.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—On the night of the 5th inst., seven armed men entered the stable of J. P. FARMER, at Florence, Ala., shot the night watchman, and, after threatening to kill FARMER, took two horses that had been left with FARMER by a constable, and fled. A party soon after started in pursuit, and overtaking them, a skirmish ensued, during which one of the pursuers was killed, another wounded and two horses killed. CHAS. W. HYCKERSON, BEN LONG, and seven horses were captured. HYCKERSON claimed that the horses were stolen from him in Tennessee. They waived examination and were sent to jail in default of $1,200 bail.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Coming Events in the Base-Ball Field—Brief Notes.

The sudden advent of warm weather will have the effect to hasten the movements of the base-ball clubs, and before the month is out the season will have been opened with an exciting series of contests between prominent clubs.

Today the Atlantics will play their new nine against the field, at 3 P. M., at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, and an interesting practice game may be fully expected.

The new rules of the game were published on Saturday in this City, in advance of the Chicago publisher, who has been keeping the fraternity from seeing the new rules for four months.

The Mutuals arrived at Savannah yesterday, and they were received by Alderman COMAN, of New-York—who had preceded them by rail—and a Committee of the Savannah Club. They open play today at the Fair Grounds.

The Harvards will take a flying trip to Brooklyn, in May, to play the Stars.

The Athletics of Brooklyn have challenged the Boston nine. The Brooklyn nine will include Price, Richardson, Forker, Noonan, Procter, Bond, Bennett, Wiggins and Booth.

The Warrens defeated a field nine last week at Hunter's Point, by a score of 30 to 5.

The Nassau Club will open play at Prospect Park to-morrow afternoon.

Gen. CROOKE's son has been elected President of the Eagle Club, of Flatbush. This is a very gentlemanly amateur organization. They play at Prospect Park.

The old Gotham Club have a meeting at the Study to-morrow night.

The Silver Stars will play a picked nine at Hunter's Point this afternoon.

The Mutuals are to have a grand reception game on the Union Grounds on their return from Savannah next week.

The Experts, of Philadelphia, have challenged the Excelsiors, of Brooklyn. They wanted to know what share of gate-money the Excelsiors required, and the latter referred them to WEED & DECKER, the Excelsiors not sharing gate receipts.

The Boston Nine again defeated the Harvards, last week, by a score of over three to one.

The Hoboken ball-fields were quite lively with players of the different City clubs on Saturday afternoon. The Capitoline and Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, too, had a crowd of ball-tossers present, enjoying the warm weather.

The Socials have reorganized for the season, and they will open on Saturday.

The Actives will play at Tremont this season, and CHARLEY WALKER is to pitch for them.

Cricket.

The Willem Club, of Brooklyn, are to have a meeting this week, to decide on what grounds they will play. Messrs. WEED and DECKER offered them a piece of ground on which to build a club-house, on the Capitoline Grounds.

The Manhattan Club will hold an adjourned meeting on Thursday, at Mr. BOYD's residence, No. 45 King-street, on which occasion they will elect officers for the season.

The St. George Club will open early in May, on their old grounds at Hudson City.

The East New-York Club is to be reorganized.

The Kings County Club, too, it is rumored, will reorganize and play at Prospect Park, with their head-quarters at WARD's.

Quoiting.

The St. Andrew's Quoit Club will open play for the season today at Tuckley's Grounds, West Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Quoiters from Long Island, Newark, &c., are expected, and a good time will be had.

The Greenwood Club will open at Rothwell's this week.

About 10 o'clock last evening Officer SULLIVAN, of the Pearl-street Police, took to the Station the dead body of EDWIN A. WARE, aged fifty-eight, of No. 220 Sixth-street, who died suddenly while at Peck-slip, in one of the Second-avenue cars, he having taken a pleasure trip in company with his wife. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

WASHINGTON.

The Facts About the Recent New-York Appointments.

The Kuklux Bill Before the Senate Judiciary Committee—Amnesty Bills on the Carpet—Butler to Make an Explanation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The brood of falsehoods hatched and sent to New-York concerning the action of the President and the Senate on the New-York appointments is so great as to almost render refutation impossible, simply from want of space and time to cover the whole subject. In the first place, it has been repeatedly asserted that these changes were made without the knowledge or approval of Secretary BOUTWELL. Nothing could be further, from the fact. Prior to the departure of the Secretary for Massachusetts, the subject was discussed between himself and the President, and the Secretary suggested Mr. LAFLIN's appointment in place of Mr. GRINNELL. The feather that broke Gen. PALMER's back with the President was the appointment of B. F. MUDGETT as Assistant Appraiser, which was opposed by the Secretary, without the knowledge of the fact that it was especially objectionable to the President. When the revocation of the approval of this nomination was suggested by the President, the Secretary responded that to prevent the recurrence of such things, it would be best to change the Appraiser. To this the President assented, and suggested WM. A. DARLING as a proper man for the position. Secretary BOUTWELL preferred to let it remain until he reached New-York, when he would look over the ground, and advise from that point. On Sunday night last, April 2, Secretary BOUTWELL wrote from the Fifth-avenue Hotel to the effect that he found Mr. DARLING highly recommended as a man of the requisite integrity and ability to fill the position. He also stated that Gen. ARTHUR, whose name had also been suggested, was likewise highly recommended, but did not desire the position. When it was asserted in Executive Session that Secretary BOUTWELL did not approve these changes, these facts promptly put that statement down. Accordingly, the nominations were made at once. It has also been represented that Mr. FENTON refused to oppose with his vote the confirmation of Mr. DARLING and Mr. LAFLIN, and on this account a sufficient number of Republicans to have defeated the confirmations withheld their votes. The absurdity of this statement is seen when it is known that the withholding of a sufficient number of votes to accomplish that result would necessarily have broken up a quorum and prevented any action. The latter course is just the means tried by Mr. FENTON in opposition, and he failed utterly. The Senate was very thin. TIPTON, TRUMBULL and ROBERTSON, who would probably have voted against confirmation, were away. Several Democrats were paired and the rest were ready to take that course which would most promote discord in the Republican ranks. It was well known that on an actual vote the nominations would be confirmed by a large majority. The roll was called in the case of Mr. DARLING, and this neat little plan didn't work. Five Republican Senators refused to vote. Of eight or nine Democrats not paired, some four or five voted against confirmation. All the Republicans present, except five, as stated above, voted yea. Those five were FENTON, SUMNER, SCHURZ, WILSON, and PATTERSON. The action of the Senators who refused to vote was adopted as the only method of opposition in which there appeared any hope, and would have been only a little more dignified and manly if expressed in a negative vote. The course of Mr. WILSON excited some surprise, especially as only a few months ago he had urged on the President his appointment as Naval Officer, and urged further that it should be made without waiting for the end of his term in the House. Why Mr. WILSON should have changed so suddenly and so far as now to believe the last blow at the Republican Party has been struck, he will himself need to explain. The trick having failed in the case of DARLING, the self-sacrificing quintette chose not to repeat it in the case of Mr. LAFLIN, and consequently he was confirmed without division. The chief thing to reprobate about this whole proceeding is that a few factious Senators, less than half a dozen, make all this row and create as much division as possible by their speeches and utterances, and when the time to vote comes they take their hats and refuse to become responsible by their votes for the evil they have produced. Regarding Mr. GRINNELL's letter to the President, your correspondent wishes to say that if there is any one single erroneous statement in his dispatch concerning the same, he frankly apologizes to Mr. GRINNELL for it, but he cannot permit the Ex-Naval Officer to escape without holding him to the responsibility of having committed a great indiscretion in placing a copy of his letter to the President in certain quarters which he well knew to be thoroughly hostile and inimical to the President, and the contents of that letter were known in the Senate before the President received his copy. It was the version of this letter thus given out by Mr. GRINNELL's friends in the Senate which your correspondent accepted, and if he is to blame for anything it is for accepting statements from such sources as facts. Concerning Mr. GRINNELL's appointment to and removal from the position of Naval Officer, this much deserves to be said: it is well known here that when he was requested to retire from the office of Collector he was tendered the position of Minister to Berlin, but he requested that he might be given the Naval Office, so that he might reimburse himself for the large amounts he had spent on political account. Here was Mr. FENTON's friend asking for the removal of Gen. MERRITT, another friend of Mr. FENTON, in order that he might make himself pecuniarily whole. The President acceded to the request. When he was removed the other day it was not until his moiety account was consulted to see how far he had been reimbursed for his political sacrifices. If Mr. GRINNELL will print that, the public can better judge whether his removal was justified or not, on pecuniary grounds.

THE KUKLUX BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee at their meeting yesterday considered the House Kuklux bill, and agreed to report the same to the Senate tomorrow morning with sundry amendments, mainly made with a view of rendering the bill more certain to stand the test of judicial scrutiny. The scope and effect of the House bill is preserved, and it is not more severe in its measures for dealing with outrages. Several amendments looking to the more certain punishment of acts done in pursuance of a conspiracy and the more speedy recovery of damages by victims, were considered in committee but not agreed to. It is the expectation of Senators to pass the bill by Wednesday or Thursday, and to settle the differences with the House by Conference Committee, so that an adjournment can be had on Friday.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The new Government of the District of Columbia, through incompetent legal advice, has met with a defeat in the Courts. An injunction was sued out to restrain Mayor EMERY and the present City Government, which expires on the 1st of June, from making contracts for paving and grading beyond that time. A motion to dissolve was argued before Judge MCARTHUR on Saturday, and granted.

BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty bill which Gen. BUTLER will introduce in the House to-morrow makes several exceptions, as in the case of bills designed to secure Republican votes heretofore. The Democrats have decided to attempt an amendment, striking out the clauses enumerating those who are excepted from amnesty, and expect to obtain several Republican votes, but in the event of failure to strike all exceptions from the bill, they will go for it as it stands so as to gain all they can. It is unknown whether the conditions in the present House are more favorable to the passage of the bill than in the last, but it is probable on the whole that it will fail. It certainly cannot get through the Senate.

BUTLER GOING TO EXPLAIN.

It is given out to-night that Gen. BUTLER will make a personal explanation in the House tomorrow touching his slight misunderstanding with GARRETT DAVIS in the Senate Chamber recently. Mr. DAVIS made out pretty conclusively in his personal explanation that in his language at least he himself was much at fault, and BUTLER in comparison mild and gentlemanly. It is hard to see how the latter can improve his case.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROGRESS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The American Commissioners held a meeting at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Department of State, for consultation. At noon the British Commissioners arrived, when both parties jointly proceeded to the consideration of the business which called them together. Each party continues to act with great caution, but with perfect fairness, so as to leave nothing in doubt. All the information relative to the fisheries and the alleged amount of losses by the Confederate cruisers furnished from British ship-yards, together with voluminous official documents in that connection have been closely scrutinized in joint meeting in order to a full understanding of all the points involved. The first question was to agree precisely what the Joint Commission were to do, and, next, the manner of adjustment. It is known that both countries desire not only to settle pending questions, but come to a definite agreement the better to preserve neutrality in the future, and have closer relations of friendship; therefore, though the Commissioners adhere to their obligation not to reveal anything tending to show the progress of their affairs, there seems to be truth in the statement coming from usually well-informed quarters, apart from the Commission, that the basis proposed contemplates: First, the privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and to land and dry their fish and cleanse their nets, &c. For the privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money. Second, certain general international principles are laid down, covering those of neutrality by which claims arising from the depredations of the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, &c., are to be adjusted. Third—Commissioners to be hereafter appointed to adjust the matters on the basis proposed; and it is further said that this basis has been sent to England for approval. Some of the Commissioners have no hesitation in reporting the statement that the probability is they will, by the first of May, submit the conclusions of the Commission to the two Governments.

MORE SERENADES TO COME.

Prominent colored citizens have made arrangements to serenade Senator SUMNER and Gen. BUTLER after the passage of the Kuklux bill, in compliment to their efforts in that behalf. It is the opinion of some of the Senators the bill will pass their branch of Congress on Wednesday next.

CONGRATULATIONS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

A large number of letters have been received at the Executive Mansion congratulating the President on his complete vindication by the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. Prominent gentlemen have called upon him to express their feelings to the same effect. Many distant correspondents inclose newspaper articles containing favorable comment on his message, in connection with expressions of their gratification and that of his other friends.

NEW AMNESTY BILL.

Representative HALL, of Maine, will introduce in the House to-morrow, and press a passage, the following:

> "A bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States."
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> SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, Two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the armies thereof, be, and the same are hereby removed, provided that this act shall not apply to or in any manner affect or remove the disability of any person included in either of the following classes, viz.: First—Members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; Second—Officers of the army or navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said army or navy and aided the rebellion; Third—Members of the State Conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession, who voted for the adoption of such ordinances.
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> SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some Court of the United States, or a United States Commissioner, take and subscribe an oath, or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof, and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made, shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of the State may prescribe.

Probable Homicide.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday took the ante-mortem deposition of VICTOR BOHRER, aged thirty-six, of No. 117 Ridge-street, who is now lying at St. Francis' Hospital in a very critical condition from injuries received on March 27. From BOHRER's deposition it appears that he had a fight with JACOB HOAG, a Newark brewer, on the night of March 27, in a saloon at No. 113 Ridge-street. After a while they adjourned to the sidewalk, where BOHRER was knocked down and badly beaten, after which HOAG jumped upon him. BOHRER sprang up and ran to his own stoop, but was overtaken by HOAG and again knocked down and jumped upon. On attempting again to rise, he found himself so injured that he was powerless, one of his legs having been broken. He was therefore taken to the hospital, where it became necessary to amputate the limb. Coroner YOUNG has issued a warrant for the arrest of HOAG.

The Sultry Weather.

The sultry heat of yesterday was exceedingly oppressive. At noon it seemed almost as though "the dog-star" raged. The stone pavements and brick walls glowed like a heated oven. The poor car horses manifested acute sensibility to this torrid change. Perspiration and thirst ruled the hour, and caused an active demand for iced dainties. At 3 o'clock the thermometer indicated 83° in the shade, and at midnight it stood at 74°, a most remarkable circumstance for this early season.

Pigeon Shooting.

An animated pigeon-shooting contest took place at Jerome Park, on Saturday, on which occasion fifteen gentlemen, most of them members of the Union Club, New-York, had a handicap pigeon-shooting match for a silver cup. Eleven birds were shot at by each, which resulted in a tie between Messrs. BANKS, FELLOWS and GREY, each killing eight birds. On shooting off Mr. BANKS won the cup, by killing two birds out of three. AUGUST BELMONT and JAMES GORDON BENNETT took part in the contest.

A couple of matches are to be shot at WAUD's, on the Coney Island Road, this afternoon. The first will be between Messrs. ALECK SAMUELLS and GEORGE MITCHELSON, and the second between Messrs. HARTSHORN and CHARMAN.

WM. FYFFE, who lives in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue A, was found struggling in the East River at the foot of Catharine-street, yesterday morning, and being rescued by a citizen, was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where he reported that another man who was unknown to him had fallen into the river with him and had been drowned. Sergt. MURPHY sent an officer to investigate the case, but nothing was found to confirm the story.

THE PEACE FESTIVAL.

First Day of the German Jubilee in This City.

Public and Private Buildings Gayly Decorated—Peace Offerings in the German Churches—The Grand Procession Today—Great Preparations and Great Expectations.

Yesterday the public buildings, many private residences, and the head-quarters of the numerous German organizations in all parts of this City, were dressed in the tricolor of the newly re-established German Empire, and the stars and stripes of the North American Union, in honor of the return of peace in Europe, and the complete unification of old Germany.

Besides attending to the usual Easter festivities the German population was engaged in preparations for the celebration today. The head-quarters of the numerous organizations were crowded. At the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday afternoon, the united vocalists to the number of 500 were engaged in a mass rehearsal of the choruses to be chanted in Tompkins-square, under the direction of Mr. PAUR.

The Executive Committee held a meeting at Liederkranz Hall, yesterday, at which a large amount of routine business was transacted to complete the final arrangements. At the Turn Hall, in Orchard-street, a large concourse of members of the New-York Turnverein and of other organizations was in attendance, to listen to a discourse of the historian, Dr. VON HOLST, who, in a patriotic address, reviewed the past course of European politics, and the causes which led to the late war, resulting in the complete overthrow, he said, of the previous system of European politics, and the re-establishment of the empire of CHARLEMAGNE, which, no doubt, would give to Europe a lasting peace.

The statement that the Turnverein, which arranged the Vorfeier at the Tourn Hall, yesterday, is not to participate in the jubilee on account of the introduction of a religious feature, is an error. The Turnverein will march from the Turn Hall this morning at 7 o'clock, to Central Park, where they will decorate the busts of SCHILLER and HUMBOLDT, and subsequently they will march with the Grand Fest procession. The German churches were yesterday largely attended by the church-going portion of our German community, not only during the usual Easter services in the daytime, but also during special services in the evening, which took place in most of the German churches, to offer thanks to God for the return of peace, and to take up a collection for the relief of the widows and orphans of the German warriors killed on the battle-fields of France. These services yielded a large amount for the relief fund.

TODAY'S PARADE.

A programme of the festival published by the Press Committee was numerously circulated yesterday, which gives the details of the procession and mass-meeting today. In reference to the entry of the procession into Tompkins-square, and the position to be taken by the different divisions, the following directions have been given: The cavalry heading the procession will march past the entrance to Tompkins-square, and take up a position in Tenth-street, fronting on Tompkins-square. The artillery will flank into Seventh-street before reaching the square, or take position, in section columns, in Avenue B. The military division will flank into the square, flanking to the right, and march in a column around the inside of the square, until the right flank again reaches the entrance, when the division will form line fronting the tribune. The division of the vocal and musical organizations, after passing the entrance, will march in the direction of the grand platform, flanking to the right, and then forming a circle around the platform, whereupon the active vocalists will advance to ascend the platform, where the choral and orchestral performances are to take place.

The division of Schutzen organizations will form a cordon around the division of vocalists, with a view of preserving order. The Fourth Division will form a column to the right, and the other divisions will follow in the same order, with the exception of those portions mounted, and the division of mounted butchers, who will take up a position near the cavalry outside the square, in Seventh-street, fronting on the square. The carriages, trucks, and wagons will cross Tenth-street and follow in the direction of the Chief Quartermaster.

The mass-meeting will be opened by the singing by the vocalists of LUTHER's hymn, "Eine Feste Burg ist unser Gott," whereupon the meeting will organize. Thereupon an address will be delivered, to be followed by the singing of the "Wacht am Rhein" by the united vocalists. Then another address will be delivered, to be followed by an orchestral performance, the Coronation March. Then comes the reading of the resolutions, and then the chorus "Nun Danket Alle Gott" will close the proceedings. The following speakers are to address the meeting: Messrs. Horace Greeley, W. C. Bryant, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Oswald Ottendorfer, Sigismund Kauffman, Dr. Bartholomaeus, Magnus Gross and Dr. Kopler. Messrs. Willy Wallach, Hugo Wesendonck, Prof. Schemm and Fred. Schack will preside at the speakers' platforms, of which four will be provided, in the centre of which will be erected the grand platform for the vocalists and orchestra.

The resolutions to be read on this occasion, copies of which will at once be forwarded to Germany, are the following:

> With deep and heartfelt sympathy, we, citizens of the United States of German descent, have followed the stirring events of which Europe has of late been the scene.
>
> We shared the indignation and wrath that all Germany felt at a declaration of war of unprecedented frivolity, which tore hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens from the bosom of their families, and drove them into the dangers of a formidable war.
>
> We shared the enthusiasm with which the German people from north and south unanimously sprang to arms, to keep in common a strong watch on the Rhine, a German stream.
>
> We shared the joy at the vigorous German blows which met the wanton aggressor, stunned him, kept the miseries of war from Germany, and in a few short weeks destroyed the proudest army of Europe, and overthrew the most brilliant throne built on perjury and despotism.
>
> Though fully conscious of the exertions and sacrifices demanded, we approved of the earnest determination of the German people not to lay down their arms until material guarantees should be offered against a repetition of the offensive wars which for centuries have been carried on by the French Governments, with the full consent of the French people, against Germany, and which have entailed upon her unspeakable misery and the loss of flourishing provinces.
>
> We followed the course of the gigantic struggle with breathless suspense, alternately with admiration for the heroism and perseverance of the popular army, directed by the most ingenious leaders of the age, and the deepest sorrow for the countless sacrifices of lives and property; and, therefore, we now greet with undivided joy the conclusion of an honorable and, as we hope, a lasting peace.
>
> In a grand and solemn mass-meeting assembled to celebrate the return of peace, we, as free citizens of the United States, recognize its great importance, reaching far beyond the boundaries of Germany and France, and we, therefore, express our sentiments and our hopes in the following resolutions:
>
> 1. We look with pride and admiration upon the results secured to the German people by the conclusion of peace—the disarming of an enemy who in the prevention of German unity saw the chief end of his policy; the abolition of the line of the Main, and the union of the North and South German States as one German Empire, with a Reichstag elected by universal suffrage. The mighty development of national feeling, and the diffusion of a thorough education in all classes of the inhabitants, are a guarantee to us of the lasting unity and greatness of Germany.
>
> 2. We express our deepest sympathy with the victims of the war, and feel confident that the Reichstag and Governments of Germany will regard it as a sacred duty to provide in a fitting manner for the invalids and the widows and orphans of the slain by means of efficient laws. We promise to aid, to the best of our ability, the efforts which the German people will continue to make for healing the wounds inflicted by the war.
>
> 3. We trust that the German people, having arrived by its own free action at a clear and practical knowledge of its true wants, will complete with judicious energy the structure of its political institutions by means of a liberal Constitution, and that it will repulse, with the same strength and concord with which it has preserved its unity against the foreign enemy, all attempts to abridge its rights or to arrest its inner development.
>
> 4. We expect that the German nation, to whose innermost nature offensive wars are foreign, will not allow itself to be intoxicated by military success and glory; but that, warned by the example of France, it will recognize its mission in using the newly-acquired influential position in the council of nations to inaugurate a new era in international relations, in which offensive wars shall be rendered difficult, the abolition of standing armies be made possible, and the universal recognition of the principles of justice and humanity be insured.
>
> 5. We indulge the hope that the German people, strong by its unity, and respected abroad and steadily advancing on the path of liberty, will soon win back to devotion and attachment to the old fatherland the still estranged minds of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, who in customs and language have remained German.
>
> 6. We trust that, as once a deserved humiliation was for Germany the commencement of its self-knowledge and of its national regeneration, so their present humiliation may be for the French people the beginning of an earnest self-knowledge and of calm self-control, and that it will henceforth seek and establish its greatness not as in the past in wars of aggression and conquest, but in building up its internal liberty on the basis of the universal education of the people, and in the manly defense of true popular sovereignty against despotic reaction on the one hand, and bloody anarchy on the other.
>
> 7. Called upon as American citizens of German descent to recognize and to promote the manifold relations which every year connect the United States more closely with Germany, it is our right and our duty publicly to express our conviction that the great results of the peace just concluded in Europe will not fail to have a beneficent influence even upon America. It was the mission of France to destroy the old and decaying fabric of European society; it will be the task of Germany to found and erect the new edifice. In the future peace congresses of the nations of Europe, Germany will preside, and, to promote the highest interests of humanity, will reach out across the ocean a fraternal hand for an alliance with the great Republic in which millions of its sons have found a new home.

THE ROUTE.

The procession, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, will start from Thirteenth-street precisely at 11 o'clock, when a marching salute will be fired on Tompkins-square. The line of march will be from Thirteenth-street down the Bowery, Chatham-street, through the City Hall Park, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around the Washington Monument and Union-square, through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, down Second-avenue to Houston-street, through Houston-street and Avenue A to Tompkins-square.

The review by the Governor, the Mayor and the City authorities will take place at the City Hall, where rooms have been prepared for the reception of the guests. The Reception Committee is headed by Ex-Gov. SOLOMON, OSWALD OTTERDORFER, VICTOR PRECHT, PAUL LICHTENSTEIN, Consul KUEHNE, and others.

A feature of the procession will be the Sixth Division, in which the brewers' organization of this City and vicinity will parade, which will form the first section. In this section are to be seen six brewers of colossal proportions, in costumes of the period of Gambrinus, the beer king; a richly-decorated truck, on which a representation of King Gambrinus will be placed on his throne, surrounded by his attendants and pages. The wagon is to be drawn by six horses; four wagons loaded with malt, two wagons with hops; a truck with a brewery in full operation; two trucks with beer tanks; four wagons loaded with beer casks; two wagons with cooperages; three wagons with a laad of boys and girls in festive attire; besides eleven other vehicles, and the Committee of Arrangements in open barouches. The triumphal car, another feature of the procession, and a work of art in the line of decoration, will appear in the second division, composed of the vocal and musical organizations.

The Nachfeier to-morrow will consist of a dramatic Fest representation at the Stadt Theatre, for the benefit of a relief fund, under the auspices of a special committee appointed by the General Fest Committee. A prologue by VICTOR PRECHT will be spoken by Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, whereupon the opera "William Tell" will be represented. The performance is to conclude with tableaus.

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Memorial Services at Zion Church—Bishop Jones on Religious Distinctions on Account of Color.

At Zion African M. E. Church last evening, memorial services were held in commemoration of the founding of that Church, and addresses were delivered by Bishop JONES, Mr. BUTLER and other eminent members of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference. The church was uncomfortably crowded, and the hall, doorways and sidewalk were filled with people anxious to get inside. Bishop JONES (the head of the African M. E. Conference) said that it gave him much pleasure to regard the imposing assemblage before him, (among which were many whites,) drawn together, as was beautifully manifest, without regard to race, color, or previous condition. He was solemnly impressed with the grandeur of the scene and occasion. His thoughts flew rapidly from the present to the past, and from the past to the future. What hath God wrought, he said. Three-quarters of a century ago the distinguished men and women who organized Zion Church constituted a part of the membership of the John-street Methodist Church of venerated memory; the first Methodist church in the country. In 1796, just thirty-one years after the organization of the John-street Society, when the invidious distinctions resulting from the cruel and Anti-Christian relationship of American slavery were most keenly felt by the colored element everywhere in Church and State, when all the avenues to honorable position closed against them in every department, and when even in the distribution of the consecrated elements of the Lord's Supper they were taught the sacriligious dogma of their inferiority, the heroic band to whose memories we have met to do honor left reluctantly the parent organization. As in the order of Providence Manhattan Island was honored as the place where the first Methodist Church was erected by Anglo-Americans, so by a remarkable coincidence it was selected as the place where the first Methodist Church in America was built by the Africo-Americans. Much of the early history of Zion Church, he said, had been lost through want of a chronicler. No writer, even of the religious progress of the country, has ever been sufficiently interested to give a fair history of the black Methodists in their efforts to build up the moral and religious interests of the race. Much, therefore, had been lost that would be of interest to the Church, and of lasting credit to the colored race. Some records had been preserved, however, and those that had not have been taken account of by the recording angel. With varied changes of fortune, he said, Zion continued to advance until 1820, when she was joined by other societies and began her history as an itinerant body under her original title of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America. No longer hampered by slavery, her missionaries have traversed every State in the South, and with limited educational and pecuniary resources she can justly claim a full share of whatever credit is due to religious organizations for the good work accomplished in that region. Making our estimate based upon the statistics of the last General Conference, it is fair to presume that there are, under the colored wing of the Methodist army, 175,000 souls, presided over by six Bishops, served by nearly 900 ministers, and marshaled under seventeen annual Conferences, and in the language of WESLEY, "The best of all, God is with us." He then went on to describe the disadvantages under which the colored Methodists labored who with little sympathy and lacking education and means, had brought the good ship Zion thus far on her successful voyage. Pointing to the tablets, which are placed on either side of the altar, he said that the advanced position of the Church today was a fitting tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead whose names are inscribed upon these tablets, and as he hoped upon the tablets of the hearts of the colored Methodists of America. Bishop JONES then produced arguments in refutation of the "talk" which, he said, was indulged in by some as to the "ignorance and fanaticism of Methodists." He said that the colored Methodists needed "more means, more public spirit, more union, more general education, and, above all, more of the spirit of Christ." Mr. JONES then said that an important question had of late been warmly discussed by her ministers, growing out of the changed condition of things in this country, which is, whether it is best for the Church and race longer to maintain separate and independent Church organizations, founded upon distinctions of color. The question has been given by men of wisdom a negative answer. He believed that the day for distinction among Christians was past, and he considered that it was a blot upon the American Church that such distinctions had ever existed. Speaking of the negotiations now pending with the M. E. Church Conference, (white,) he said that he was in favor of a union on account of the educational facilities and other advantages that would be gained; and in conclusion said that a union on favorable terms to both would be second only to the Proclamation of Liberty to the race.

Bishop JONES was followed by Rev. W. F. BUTLER, who spoke of the progress of his own particular church, and by addresses from Revs. WM. MCFARLAND, JOSIAH BIDDLE and EDWARD JOHNSON. As an interlude to the addresses the Sunday-school children sang selected hymns, accompanied by the choir, and the "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung very creditably.

Mr. Bergh and the Brooklyn Board of Health.

A meeting of the Health Board was held on Saturday to consider the subject of the cattle pens of Johnson-street and other places, and also the "Swill Milk" question. A letter couched in very strong terms had been received by the Board from HENRY BERGH, and had caused a little stir among the officials. An invitation had been sent Mr. BERGH to attend the meeting and support his statements. He had severely commented upon the sluggishness of those whose duty it was to look after the cattle-pens and cow-sheds. Mr. BERGH having to attend the Surrogate's Court in Bonard's will case, was unable to attend the meeting, but sent a deputy, who stated that Mr. BERGH would be happy to attend any other appointment the Board might make, as he was most anxious to keep the matter alive. Drs. COCHRAN, FISH and other officials are highly indignant at Mr. BERGH inferring for a moment they do nothing but draw their salaries, smoke their cigars and take their drinks. The meeting adjourned, after coming to the unanimous conclusion that Mr. BERGH was entirely at "sea," in the matter, and that the residents of Brooklyn had no cause to complain of being slowly poisoned with swill-milk and diseased meat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE FRENCH COURT UNDER RICHELIEU AND MAZARIN. By VICTOR COUSIN. New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1871.

The political events and many of the social circumstances which marked the reign of LOUIS XIII., and the long minority of his successor, are here embodied in lucid and picturesque narrative. From VICTOR COUSIN, who has been mainly instrumental in reviving a taste for metaphysical studies in France, as associated with the researches of history and erudition, we, however, expected a more philosophical view of a period in which the writings of DESCARTES and the fearless policy of RICHELIEU worked such portentous changes in the minds of men, and prepared them for those wars, which, for the first time in France, were waged avowedly for political purposes. M. COUSIN avoids the higher functions of the historian, and confines himself to mere facts. The career of MARIE DE ROHAN, Duchess de Chevreuse, extending through seventy-nine years, forms a well-known chapter in French history. Her remarkable beauty, her ambition, her extraordinary qualities as a politician, her gallantries, and her courage, caused her to play a conspicuous part in most of the plots and intrigues of the time. Devoted to the Queen, she was the most redoubtable opponent encountered in turn by RICHELIEU and MAZARIN; the former, after vainly endeavoring to gain her affection, treated her as an enemy worthy of himself, and exiled her more than once. But even in her absence, she contrived to exercise a dangerous influence over the affairs of France; and after the death of the great Cardinal she returned in triumph to Paris to join in new conspiracies against his successor. She out-lived all whom she had loved and hated. The Queen, RICHELIEU, MAZARIN, preceded her to the tomb; her first lover, the handsome and frivolous HOLLAND, was beheaded; CHATEAUNEUF, the Duke of LORAINE, and the Marquis DE LAIQUES, the last on whom she bestowed her affections, died before her, and Cardinal DE RETZ, the revolutionary prelate, who delighted in riots and barricades, and who has left us a not very flattering portrait of the Duchess, passed from the world in the same year as herself. As a volume of documentary history, this work has its value, but it discloses no important facts with which we were not previously acquainted, and it is to be regretted that the writer scarcely expresses even a passing opinion on the transactions through which he threads his way. For the excellent manner in which Miss BOOTH has turned into English the words and sense of the author, she deserves much commendation.

CROWN JEWELS; OR, THE DREAM OF AN EMPIRE. An Historical Romance. By EMMA L. MOFFETT, author of "Cragfont." New-York: CARLETON. 1871.

There is an immense amount of labor in this book, and it is sad to reflect that in a great measure it is labor spent in vain. It originated in the unhappy story of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, of Mexico. That story, with its catastrophe, is the nucleus around which the other action is gathered. The ill-fated Prince and the Archduchess CARLOTTA, his wife, are the chief characters; and there are introduced beside an almost infinite number of persons, including Napoleon III., Gens. Sterling Price, Magruder and Mejia, Col. Lopez, Lieut. Maury, and a host of others. The idea of manufacturing a fiction out of actual events and living persons, throwing in, by way of make-weight or apology, a few imagined characters, is not new. It has not usually been successful. There are objections to it on the score of taste and artistic convenience, and the reader of *Crown Jewels* is unlikely to fail to perceive them. The author has taken, it is clear, prodigious pains with her work, some of which are bestowed in teaching the righteousness of the slaveholders' rebellion, and in prophesying, with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, that a good time is coming. Not a few of the nearly 500 closely-printed pages of *Crown Jewels* are devoted to this purpose. The contemplation of misspent time and thought always inspires melancholy, and we see but little in this book to suggest consolation. That there are marks of ability about the work, despite its faults of style and unlucky choice of subject, we freely acknowledge. Half the trouble taken in its production might have made a readable and unobjectionable story. When the writer tries again, if she will choose a more suitable theme, and kindly insert no more than, let us say, a tenth of the poetical quotation wherewith she garnishes *Crown Jewels*, her chance of success will be much better. The motto of her volume—"*Magnos homines, virtute metimur, non fortunâ*"—is, we admit, justly applicable to books if not to men; and we shall be glad to be able to recognize in a future effort both the merit and prosperity that are likely to be denied to this one.

BRED IN THE BONE; OR, LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON. A Novel. By the author of "A Beggar on Horseback," "Carlyon's Year," &c. New-York: The American News Company. 1871.

Much is forgiven in a novel that is really interesting. *Bred in the Bone* certainly has this merit, and although many of the incidents are wildly improbable, the succession of odd scenes and peculiar characters always retains attention, and one lays down the book with regret, while half ashamed, perhaps, of the feeling. The first part of the novel is by far the best, notwithstanding the undeniable strength of John Trevethick, and the dramatic vigor of the chapters that include the conviction of Richard Yorke, his subsequent escape, and the highly-exciting episode of Solomon Coe's being allured into the shaft of the deserted tin mine. The Squire, Carew, reminds us a little too much of LEVER, and so do some of his companions. Still, the passages descriptive of Crompton—a kind of Headlong Hall and Newstead Abbey rolled into one, a place reeking with extravagance and wild revelry—are exceedingly picturesque, and leave an impression of considerable reality. It may be said of *Bred in the Bone* that it is at least never commonplace. Richard Yorke is a sinister and unattractive hero, but he certainly is not an uninteresting, nor yet an incredible one. He is the possible son of such a father; dismal as is the catastrophe of his life it is not without useful moral; and much as we may grieve over the wretched fate of poor Harry, we recognize the artistic propriety with which it is determined. The mother of Richard—Mrs. Carew or Basil—is quite a powerful figure, and some of the minor characters, such as Parson Whymper and Balfour, the convict, are very clever indeed. Altogether *Bred in the Bone*, if not as times go what can be called a first-class novel, is one of decided if unequal merit, and will repay the perusal of intelligent readers.

CRUEL AS THE GRAVE. By Mrs. EMMA D. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. 1871.

The long list of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's books shows that they have found abundant appreciation. People may write two or three stories for the love of the thing, but they are not apt to keep on if the money does not come in likewise. The title-page of *Cruel as the Grave* mentions that the author has likewise written thirty-one other romances, and even this catalogue ends with an *et cetera*. We may judge from this how prolific is Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's genius, and how lucrative the mine she has worked is likely to have been. We do not doubt that *Cruel as the Grave* will be read by many with eager interest. There are many and various characters, the incidents are lively and sometimes ingenious, and although Sybil comes to grief at the end, we are reassured by the promise of the concluding paragraph, which runs as follows: "Sybil's further adventures will be related in the sequel to this work, to be immediately published under the title of *Tried for Her Life*. It is not often that an interesting volume winds up with a pledge so gratifying, and Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's many admirers will await its fulfillment with impatience.

DAISY NICHOL. A Novel. By Lady HARDY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

Deficiency in plot and artistic combination are, in a great measure, atoned for in this story by the clearly-conceived and legitimately-developed characters. These render *Daisy Nichol* interesting in spite of some incongruities. Mabel is a type of woman daily to be met with in fashionable society. Heartless and unscrupulous, she sacrifices at the altar of vanity all who come within her sphere. In the race of life she starts upon unequal terms with the gentle, true-hearted Daisy, who loves Dunstan with a devotion of which her more brilliant rival is incapable, but who, as is too often the case, wearies her husband with the abundance of her affection. Mabel marries to satisfy the ambition which is her ruling passion, but she never relinquishes the only conquest which gratifies her pride, and poor Daisy is sacrificed to the vanity of a woman whose wickedness is not punished until her power to do ill has ceased. All the female characters are carefully drawn and well contrasted, and Dunstan's strength and weakness are alike true to nature.

LOVE ON THE WING. A Novel. By CHARLES MARCH. Boston: FRANK H. FULLER. 1871.

As the writer of this book is clearly under the impression that he has written a novel, it is a pity that he has been unable to present anything original or noteworthy in his characters, the situations in which they are placed, or the various subjects he takes the trouble to discuss. Failing those striking specimens of individual character naturally looked for in an American novel, we may not unreasonably expect some vigor and freshness of thought, or, at least, something better than a jumble of vapid ideas clothed in extravagant language. There may be advantages in constructing a book without any distinct plot or purpose, inasmuch as it enables the writer for one thing to ramble into a series of sketches without the need of keeping up an appearance of consistency; and thus far Mr. MARCH has succeeded. His scenes are shifted with pantomimic rapidity, but each picture is more dull than its predecessor, and we doubt whether any possible exemplifications of vice or virtue could be made more tedious and uninteresting. In conclusion, the author speaks of his work as having been "the pleasant toil of happy months," and we cheerfully congratulate him upon the happiness which his readers will certainly be unable to share.

THE APPLE CULTURIST: A Complete Treatise for the Practical Pomologist to Aid in Propagating the Apple and Cultivating and Managing Orchards. With engravings. By SERENO EDWARDS TODD, author of "Todd's Young Farmer's Manual," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROS. 1871.

The intent of the author of this manual has been to put together the elementary knowledge which he says one *must* possess before he can proceed satisfactorily to the culture of apples. Such being the case, it only remains to make sure, first, that the field is not already satisfactorily occupied, and second, that if not, Mr. TODD's book is fitted to occupy it, to justify its recommendation, and insure its extensive sale. We have examined the book with care, and believe it to be in all practical respects a thoroughly good one; and we know of no other that for full and explicit instructions, manifestly dictated by ripe experience, can be said to excel it. The engravings are well adapted to their purpose of making clear the text, and the volume is in every way creditably issued.

FROM FOURTEEN TO FOURSCORE. By Mrs. S. W. JEWETT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON, 1871.

This book is ostensibly the autobiography of an aged lady who has felt called upon to give her experience to the world. It has been chiefly transcribed from a journal, and shows frequent marks of its origin. Many observations in the volume are acute and suggestive, and, although some of the descriptions may be thought rather long, it will be read with respect and interest. Not a little of the substance of the work is of a religious character, and it will find, we doubt not, sympathetic readers. The fact that a venerable lady of eighty should write so clear and sagacious a narrative will invite attention to *From Fourteen to Fourscore*, and few, we think, will be disappointed in the book who make close acquaintance with it.

BEAUTY IS POWER. Reprinted from the London Edition. New-York: G. W. CARLETON. 1871.

This is evidently a collection of articles from one or more London periodicals. To some of the number the title given to the volume bears no relation whatever, and the suspicion is thereby excited that the publisher has kindly done for the author what he did for Mr. SWINBURNE's *Poems and Ballads*. We confess to a preference for the original name given by an author to his work, and consider the alteration of it without his license hardly a warrantable proceeding. Some of these essays are readable enough, some are excessively flippant, and none display any particular depth or strength of thought. A few, however, contain valuable hints of a worldly-wise character, and perhaps by some may be read with profit.

OUT OF THE FOAM. A Novel. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE. Author of "Hammer and Rapier," "Surrey of Eagle's Nest," &c. New-York: G. W. CARLETON. 1871.

Mr. COOKE, who has written two or three readable stories, here tries his hand in a new field. His time is a hundred years ago, his scene Pembrokeshire, the most western of the Welsh shires, and his chief characters are persons of wealth and station. *Out of the Foam* is highly sensational, and in fact, as a literary production, hardly equal to the author's best efforts. It is nevertheless interesting, and has the merit of avoiding didacticism. If Mr. COOKE thought proper to take time for the purpose, and bend all his energies to the task, he might, perhaps, give us that exceedingly rare and much-desired thing—a powerful novel of national life and manners.

THE EMPTY HEART. By MARION HARLAND. CARLETON. 1871.

This is a fresh edition of a tale already familiar and popular under the name of *Husks*. The author writes pleasant and inoffensive stories, and is, we believe, among the ladies who are to be congratulated on making literature profitable. One reason for this is that her novels are always judiciously free of all objectionable themes or discussions, and another that they are admirably adapted to the intellectual level of the large class to whom they appeal. Of the dozen stories published by MARION HARLAND this, we believe, has been among the three most liked, and it is not difficult, on examination, to discern the causes of popular appreciation.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Winter term at Yale closes to-morrow.

The whole amount now available for the erection of the McPherson monument is $16,237.

The town elections in Illinois last week very generally resulted in large Republican gains.

The Democrats of North Carolina are organizing thoroughly for the special election on a Constitutional Convention.

A vigil service was held in Trinity Church, Rochester, by Bishop A. CLEVELAND COXE, on Saturday evening, beginning at 11 o'clock, and ending immediately after midnight.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky wishes the Democrats to nominate Hon. JAMES B. BECK for the Vice-Presidency, forgetful of the fact that he is a native of Scotland, and consequently not eligible.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is said to be among the most active of prominent Democratic politicians of Georgia in appealing for Executive clemency in behalf of condemned criminals.

More than 5,500 voters neglected to vote in St. Louis at the late election. Only 19,854 ballots were deposited, while in the election for Congressmen, in 1868, 25,395 votes were cast.

Utica had a thunder-shower on Friday, and the *Herald* of that town tells how the lightning struck a barn containing nine cows, "one of which died from the shock and afterward received fatal injuries from the fire."

The official returns from three Senatorial Districts in New-Hampshire are so imperfect that no election has been made. The Town Clerks, however, are allowed by law until May 20 to make their returns, and they may be permitted to forward corrections.

The body of a drayman who died in Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, was followed to the grave by a long procession of empty drays, his fellow-workmen thus testifying to their respect and regard for him. There may have been more imposing funeral processions, but it is doubtful if there ever was one which showed more hearty good will and tender regret.

Iowa has built nearly two thousand miles of railroad during the past eight years—more than half of it within two years. It now has 2,683 miles of road, and the gross earnings of them all in the last nine years have been very nearly fifty millions of dollars. They show an average increase in earnings of more than one million dollars a year.

Hon. ISAAC S. KALLOCH has sold out his interest in the Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* to his partner, Mr. T. DWIGHT THACHER, and announces his intention to establish there, at an early day, "a broad-gauged, broad-brained, independent, non-sectarian, non-political and elegantly-published paper for the home, the farm and the fireside."

California papers tell a delightful little story about a youth who recently won $11,000 in a lottery and straightway hunted up his most intimate friend and divided his new-gained wealth with him. Such rare, unselfish *friendship*, they say, indicates a warmth of affection that ennobles the man, and warms the "cockles of the heart" of every one conversant with the circumstances.

At the funeral of a lady in Newburg, on Friday afternoon last, there were present two cousins of the deceased, one a lady from this City, and the other a lady from Brooklyn. Soon after their arrival in Newburg the lady from Brooklyn received a dispatch announcing that her little son had been run over and seriously injured, and in about an hour the other lady received a dispatch informing her of the sudden death of her husband.

Syracuse was visited by a heavy thunderstorm on Friday morning last. Several buildings were struck, and a number of buildings on a farm near the city were moved. The *Journal* says: "The vivid lightning which danced in the heavens with gleeful mockery, was attended with heavy peals of thunder, and frequently sharp and startling crashes would announce the descent of the electric current. The scene was indeed awfully grand, and as the heavy, dark clouds rolled away to the eastward, everybody experienced a feeling of relief."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times & Republican* defends Gov. ALCORN against the charges made against him. It says that he is the ancient enemy of the Democracy, and hates it and its disreputable purposes; that he knows that it is in the perpetuity of the Republican Party that our future national prosperity lies, and that it has his assurances in the most positive and unequivocal terms that he is in strict harmony with the party, and will labor for its objects and the perfect equality of all men before the law, and the utmost protection to the humblest citizen.

The act authorizing an election for a Constitutional Convention in North Carolina, as finally amended and passed, orders that the election shall be held on the first Thursday in August next. The preamble to the law declares that the present State Constitution is, in many respects, burdensome and oppressive to the people, and in many of its provisions ill adapted to their wants and condition, and that the taxes by it required to be levied upon the citizens are too grievous to be borne, and cannot be collected without effecting the ruin of the people.

In a recent paper, Dr. J. C. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, makes some singular statements respecting the use of tobacco. He denies that it leads to alcoholic excess, and says that it has always seemed to him "to be in some measure an antidote both to the effects of alcohol and to the craving for it in old dipsomaniacs." He also regards it as an error to rank tobacco as a cerebral stimulant, conducing to long-continued mental activity, and affirms that "it rather obtunds general and special sensibility, and lowers muscular power, indisposing for active exertion or for the reception of external impressions."

Believing that JOHN KENDRICK had been elected to Congress from Connecticut, the Columbus, (Ga.,) *Sun* gave an enthusiastic sketch of him, in which it said that he is a native of Charlotte, N. C., and that his early associations were connected with the spot where, on the 20th of May, 1775, the patriots of Mecklenburg first declared their independence of the British crown. It continues: "Young KENDRICK was the descendant, and in early days the associate of other descendants of men who were literally baptised in the first blood of our revolution. The inspirations, impressions and lessons derived from the sacred scenes of his childhood, and from loving lips long ago turned to dust, no doubt followed him with his father, and became a part of his existence in a distant Northern home."

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
84—Cambreling vs. Kerr.
122—Strang vs. Quigley.
123—Heistand vs. Otis.
137—Russel Manufacturing Co. vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.
138—Slater vs. Willard.
139—Bloomer vs. Sturgis.
140—Grossenbach vs. Eichhorn.
141—Maslin vs. McCabe.
142—Meyer vs. Stiles.
143—Fields vs. Fields.
144—In the matter of petition of Morgan.
145—Same.
Nos.
146—Same.
147—Same.
148—Barretto vs. Strauss.
149—Jauncey vs. Mott.
150—Graham vs. Selover.
151—Scovill vs. Curtis.
152—Price vs. Forster.
153—First National Bank of Nevada vs Fuller.
154—Keteltas vs. Keyser.
155—Davison vs. Ranges.
156—Heustice vs. Leland.
157—Brown vs. Leland.
158—White vs. McLean.
159—Pierce vs. Pike.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
99—Lester vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
157—Koehler vs. Frank et al.
57—Emmett vs. Toledo, Logansport, and Bur. R. R. Co.
81—Nolan vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
217½—Shafer et al. vs. Meinhart.
223½—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
353 (R. C.)—Ruthman vs. Kemp.
253—Lawton et al. vs. Kiel et al.
Nos.
143 (R. C.)—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
277—Akin et al. vs. Welz et al.
285—Reed vs. Sherman, impl'd. &c.
339—Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien.
287—Newell vs. Mackey.
287½—Newell vs. Mackey.
291—McKim vs. Sackett.
293—Sensendorfer vs. Barrett.
297—Grote vs. Lynch.
299—Lippman vs. Hart.
301—Pratt vs. Claflin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
244 (R. C.)—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
246 (R. C.)—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1333—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, Executor, &c.
126½ (R. C.)—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stoufer.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
268—Osgood et al., receiver, &c. vs. McKnight.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
Nos.
1992—Kirschmann vs. Ledlard.
244—Cain vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
66 (R. C.)—Wright vs. Boose.
1710 (Old)—Russell vs. Minor.
1608 (Old)—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
20 (R. C.)—McMahon vs. National Benefit Life Insurance Co.
128—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas et al.
142 (R. C.)—— vs. ——.
176 (R. C.)—— vs. ——.
330 (R. C.)—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
9—Bennett vs. Stern.
15—Wayland vs. Smith.
32—Kinsman vs. Kinsman.
42—McCrady vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
62—Soc. Ref. Juvenile Delinquents vs. Diers.
76—Schmitt vs. Levy.
85—Daly vs. Godefroy.
86—Reed vs. Mathews.
96—Winchell vs. Winchell.
98—Frack vs. Paine.
101—Glenton vs. Clover.
116—Mitchell vs. Benjamin.
118—Krok vs. Sterling.
124—Sprague vs. Sprague.
126—Buckhout vs. Buckhout.
133—Read vs. Bennett.
134—Thurber vs. Blank.
135—Soc. Ref. Juvenile Delinquents vs. Diers.
136—In re Harmony Fire Ins. Co.
Nos.
148—The People ex rel. Anderson vs. Smith.
150—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. McFeely.
155—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. Herschfield.
156—Same vs. Same.
157—Same vs. Same.
158—Same vs. Same.
163—Losee vs. Mathews.
170—In re Leggett.
171—Odell vs. Tynberg.
172—Ingraw vs. Maghee.
173—Smith vs. Noel.
185—Bosi vs. The Mayor, &c.
186—Stead vs. The Mayor, &c.
187—Elsworth vs. The Mayor, &c.
190—N. Y. County Bank vs. Gregory.
Call—No. 191—In re Second-avenue M. E. Church.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
73—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.
271—Coultas vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
175—Puleston et al. vs. Wallace et al.
33—Sturgis vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co.
307—Myron vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
157—Holmes et al. vs. Roberts.
421—Luqueer, Executrix, vs. Brehn.
253—Merchants' National Bank vs. Cardozo et al.
39—Hope Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Soulter.
Nos.
293—Gallagher vs. Dangan et al.
163—Feeny vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
329—Disch vs. Kars et al.
215—Burger vs. Grener.
337—Cameron vs. Handyside et al.
499—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. vs. Packer et al.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel et al.
351—Baets, Administrator, vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
227—Ross vs. Collins, impleaded, &c.
207—O'Sullivan vs. Mitchell.
79—Vassault vs. Murphy.

Causes off February Term.

Nos.
231—Moon vs. Oppenheim.
419—Ochs vs. O'Brien.
427—Central National B'nk vs. Clark.
391—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Kasson.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
209—Litchfield vs. Pell.
325—Pell vs. Richardson.
345—Burbacher vs. Metropolitan Fire Dept.
437½—Burke vs. Gardner.
465—Henderson vs. Savage.
485—Morgan vs. Sutton, Jr.
497—Galpin vs. Naramore.
1043—Loftus vs. Novelty Iron Works.
Nos.
47—Farr vs. Kelly.
277—Helm vs. Klein.
173—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.
353—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
471—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
493—Wicks vs. Hatch.
169—Kohn vs. O'Brien.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
501—Roe vs. Stevens.
481—Lalor vs. Keteltas.
213—Hyman vs. Johnson.
167—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
503—Castellar vs. Ortis.
505—Strauss vs. Leopold.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
867—Folk vs. Parr.
816—Warren vs. Adams.
943—Humason & Beckley vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
944—Archer vs. Elkins et al.
946—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. Co.
947—Same vs. Same.
948—Lord et al. vs. Deen.
Nos.
949—Taylor vs. Walter.
826—Ritter vs. Vandervoort.
879—Brennan vs. Security Life Ins. Co.
950—Johnes vs. Burnham.
952—Gilchrist vs. Fay et al.
953—Keeler vs. Robinson.
954—Waterton vs. Taylor.
955—Hammond vs. Young.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5238—Hand vs. Muren.
5345—Bramhall vs. Middleton.
5342—Clements vs. Vanderburgh.
5416—Merian vs. Louis.
5420—Schneider vs. Goold.
5425—Peiser vs. The Congregation B.C.U.D.
5485—Jayne vs. Thurston.
5488—Friedman vs. Hernstein.
Nos.
5491—Dryden vs. Friedlander.
5493—Zeiger vs. Koch.
5494—Fiske vs. The Myrtle Soap Co.
5633—Kolben vs. Baxter.
5654—Netter vs. Foster.
5763—Fingleton vs. McDonald.
5984—The Colwell, Shaw & Willard Manuf. Co. vs. Larkin.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5731—Bear vs. Perkins.
6148—McCormick vs. Smith.
Nos.
6149—Thurston vs. Duchardt.
6150—Mooney vs. Adler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. John K. Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Max Baer; arson.
2—The People vs. August Mettle; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Charles Byrne; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Alfred Delatour and James Rafferty; burglary.
5—The People vs. John Delaney; burglary.
6—The People vs. David Miner and Henry Allen; burglary.
7—The People vs. Thomas McKenna and James Byrne; burglary.
8—The People vs. John Watson and George Williams; burglary.
Nos.
9—The People vs. Charles Taylor; burglary.
10—The People vs. James Woodruff and Walter Moffat; carrying burglars' tools.
11—The People vs. James Madden and Maggie Lowery; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Caroline Mayer; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. John Watson; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. John O'Connor; larceny from the person.
15—The People vs. Michael Rooney; larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	112⅛
7,000	do.	112⅛
29,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	112⅛
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111¾
11,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...bet. call.	111⅞
110,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. s3	111⅛
8,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67. bet. call	111⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	111⅛
3,500	do.	111⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. c.	108⅛
500	do.	108⅛
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅛
2,000	do.	112⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	109
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	65⅛
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65⅛
1,000	do...bet. call.	65⅛
3,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. bs.	91⅛
5,000	N. Car. old bds.	47
10,000	N. C. 6s, S. T. s15.	18⅛
1,000	do.	18⅛
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n. bet. call.	25
1,000	N. C. F. A., '66.	38
60,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July.	61⅛
27,000	Missouri St. 6.	92⅛
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. iss.	91⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94⅛
7,000	Cen. Pa. G. bds.	95⅛
3,000	U. P. R. 1st.	81⅛
1,000	do.	85
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	73⅛
10,000	do.	73⅛
11,000	do.	73⅛
10,000	do...bet. call.	73⅛
1,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	69⅛
7,000	do...bet. call.	69
15,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s Conv. bds.	103
10,000	T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.	85
1,000	Gt. West. 2d.	85
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	100⅛
5,000	C. & T. S. F. bds.	102
4,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	90
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	84⅛
6,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	85
5,000	N. J. C. new bs.	101⅛
2,000	St. Lo. & I. M. 1st. bds.	89⅛
3,000	do.	89⅛
2,000	do.	89⅛
35,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	84
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.	89
3,000	Mil. & St. F. 1st.	94⅛
3,000	North Mo. 1st.	84⅛
10,000	S. P. of Mo. 1st.	79
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	106
5,000	L. S. Div. bds.	93
100	Phenix Bank	110
15	Bank of Commrce,	119⅛
7	Park Bank	161
6	Cen. Nat. Bank	108⅛
20	Ocean Bank	92
10	Bk. of Com'w'th.	90
20	Hanover Bk...b. c.	103
20	Am. Ex. Bank	117⅛
100	American Coal	42
200	do.	41
200	do...bet. call.	40
100	Del. & Hud. C.	117⅛
300	Con. Coal of Md.	39
200	do. s3.	38⅛
212	West. Union Tel.	58⅛
100	do.	58
34	do.	57⅛
500	do...bet. call.	58
200	Mariposa Pf.	9⅛
200	do...bet. call.	9⅛
300	do.	9⅛
200	Md. Coal Co...b. c.	34
25	Adams Ex.	74
400	N. Y. C. & H.	95⅛
500	do...bet. call.	95⅛
100	do. b3.	95⅛
60000	N. Y. C. & H. Ct.	91⅛
100	Erie	21
200	do...bet. call.	21⅛
200	Harlem	129⅛
200	do.	129⅛
100	Reading	107
200	do...bet. call.	107⅛
400	do.	107⅛
300	L. S. & Mich. So.	101⅛
800	do. c.	101⅛
300	do.	101⅛
500	do...bet. call.	101⅛
100	Union Pacific	26⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.	114
10	Panama	71
200	Chi. & N. W. s3.	87⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c.	96⅛
600	do.	96⅛
200	C., C., C. & I. Bds.	88⅛
300	do.	88⅛
200	Chi. & R. I.	111⅛
100	do. c.	111⅛
50	Mil. & St. P.	79⅛
300	Tol., W. & W. c.	60⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	80
180	P., F. W. & C. Gt.	99
1000	Del., Lack. & W.	109
200	do.	109⅛
100	do.	108⅛
30	Chi. & Alt.	119⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. c.	47⅛
100	Ohio & Miss Pf.	74⅛
400	St. Louis & I. M.	57
27	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	120⅛
100	Morris & Ess. b15.	92
100	do.	91⅛
65	do...bet. call.	92
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	29
100	H. & St. Joseph	29
100	do.	88⅛
300	do.	88⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	97
100	Dub. & Sioux City.	78
600	Col., C. & Ind.	22⅛

The Board adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT.

MONDAY, April 10—A. M.

There was an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent. in the rates for Money last week, which created a partial reaction against the Stock Exchange in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, without affecting general Trade, which was again large, and in most departments remunerative. In Foreign Dry-Goods and in Domestic Commission Goods, business appears to be especially satisfactory this season. It has seldom been so large in bulk or value. In General Foreign Merchandise, also, there is an active time. The Imports since the revised Tariff, Jan. 1, of Sugars, Teas and Coffee have been largely in advance of last season; Sugars 15 ₩ cent. more, and Teas and Coffee 50 ₩ cent. more to the first of the present month. We commend the figures to our sprightly young "Leaguers," who are praying Congress to keep up the tariff on these articles, not grown in this Country and *not* in competition with American industry, as the easiest way to Free Trade in British staples, like Iron, Steel, Copper, Woolens, &c., which *do* compete with this industry, and which they seem anxious should drive it to the wall. The theory that the reduction of duties or taxes on the prime necessities of life affords no real or proper relief to the people, while it subtracts from the Customs revenue an important sum, which should be subtracted in another way, is practically upset by the experience of a single quarter of the fiscal year. Our people were relieved of two cents a pound on Coffee, and ten cents a pound on Teas by the Act of last July, to take effect on the First of January, 1871, and in three months the New-York market has taken 90,000 bags of Coffee and 155,000 boxes of Teas in excess of the corresponding importation of last season. The People on lighter taxes per pound have been enabled to consume more freely, and the Customs have been kept good by reason of this larger consumption. It may possibly distress our young Leaguers that not a single American industry has been hurt by the operation, but the People will nevertheless welcome the change as a "reform in revenue," for which the party in Administration deserve their hearty thanks.

The Cotton movement of the week embraces, in receipts at the ports, 69,832 bales, and in clearances for Foreign markets, 90,461 bales. Thus far in the Crop year the receipts are 939,035 bales, or about 40 ₩ cent. ahead of last season, and the exports are 765,659 bales, or nearly 50 ₩ cent. ahead of last season to date. The advantage of this last difference to our trade balances is lost, for the greater part, by the reduced prices now being realized on the present crop.

Gold and Exchange have scarcely varied in quotation since our last weekly review. The Customs demand for Gold was ahead of the weekly sale by the Treasury, about $719,000, but there was little or no export demand. The clearances of American Gold Coin were $214,000, and of Silver, &c., $642,000.

The Public Funds have also ruled pretty steady. At one time there was an advance of ½@¾ ₩ cent. on United States 5-20s of 1867, which was lost on the change in the Money market later in the week. The subscriptions to the New 5 ₩ cent. Loan now reach about $56,000,000, and the negotiation is growing in favor with the banking interest and with the outside holders and buyers of United States Stocks every day. It is not surprising that this should be so, in view of the substantial advantages of the past to all who trusted to and freely invested in the Public Credit of the United States, over all other securities. It will seem even less surprising after the 5 ₩ cent. Stock now offered by the Treasury shall have been taken up, and rating in the open market at 105@107 ₩ cent. in Gold, because nothing higher than a 4 ₩ cent. Stock can then be had at par in Gold. If it be inquired where will Gold then be in relation to Greenbacks, we answer that the difference will be so inconsiderable as to scarcely attract notice in the general run of business. We do not care to predict as to what inconsiderable point the premium on Gold will decline, but we are safe in saying that as no movement of trade or by the Administration of the Government, in the past two years, has done so much to bring down the price of Gold from 130 to 110 ₩ cent. as the wise and vigorous process of the Sinking Fund, so no influence in the next year or two will contribute more to bring Gold and Greenbacks together, with the continued aid of the Sinking Fund, than the successful refunding of the Five-Twenty Years' Six per cent. Stocks. In place of drawing home that large proportion of these Stocks held in Europe, it is more likely to supplement the amount in the new forms, and thus indirectly relieve the only need or demand for Gold which our People recognize as substantial, to wit, for employment abroad when our trade balances are running against the ordinary exports of the country.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, April 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$975,057
Decrease in Specie	2,463,506
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,324,546
Decrease in Deposits	6,344,438
Decrease in Circulation	6,888

	April 9, '70.	April 8, '71.	April 1, '71.
National Capital	$72,937,895	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	13,385,800	13,385,000
Total	$84,810,043	$86,570,800	$86,570,800
Loans	272,171,388	290,107,870	291,082,927
Gold and Gold Notes	28,737,692	15,512,186	17,975,692
Other Legal Tenders	45,570,633	50,945,997	53,270,543
Deposits	201,752,434	215,793,657	222,138,095
Circulation	33,754,253	31,568,901	31,583,398
In Sub-Treasury	83,434,213	74,808,377	74,634,167

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security (in Gold and Greenbacks) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	April 1, '71.	April 8, '71.	April 9, '70.
Deposits	$222,138,095	$215,793,657	$201,752,434
Circulation	31,575,789	31,568,901	33,754,253
Together	$253,713,884	$247,362,558	$234,506,687
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$63,428,471	$61,840,639	$58,626,672
Actual basis	71,246,235	66,458,183	76,308,325
Excess Leg. Ten.	$7,817,764	$4,617,544	$17,681,653
Rate for money	5 ₩ ct.	6@7 ₩ ct.	6@7 ₩ ct.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $8,543,409, as against $6,833,731 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,525,810, against $3,109,503 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver $846,617, against $77,500 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,719,813. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 23,017 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	February	$32,992,723
August	29,829,299	March 4	9,845,436
September	26,903,268	March 11	8,209,446
October	22,443,471	March 18	7,883,892
November	25,383,162	March 25	7,580,607
December	22,468,108	April 1	11,930,286
January	28,583,376	April 8	8,543,409
Total since July 1			$267,206,699
Against same date 1870			215,128,782
Increase since July 1			$52,077,916

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	February	$18,739,742
August	13,592,530	March 1	4,469,192
September	16,082,468	March 8	6,264,325
October	16,659,404	March 15	3,649,835
November	24,913,352	March 22	5,123,187
December	19,840,326	March 29	4,441,092
January	18,837,876	April 5	5,525,810
Total since July 1			$174,657,012
Against same date 1870			156,290,400
Increase since July 1			$18,366,612

Gold, April 8, 1871, 110⅛ ₩ cent.
Gold, April 9, 1870, 113⅛ ₩ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	February	$4,022,066
August	10,587,040	March 4	2,738,062
September	4,618,850	March 11	954,584
October	2,416,356	March 18	1,993,517
November	4,896,257	March 25	1,531,579
December	1,950,879	April 1	742,831
January	2,149,211	April 8	846,617
Total since July 1			$56,370,300
Against same date 1870			22,321,375
Increase since July 1			$34,048,925

The following are the Custom receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,998,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,368,741
January	12,326,929	January	15,866,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April 1	602,013	April 1	26,046
April 8	2,719,813	April 8	300,966
Total, 1871	$114,773,792	Total, 1871	$66,901,570
Total, 1870	102,946,371	Total, 1870	67,167,280

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		April 9 '70.
American Gold	110¾@110⅛@110¼	113⅛
Old U. S. 5s, 1862	112⅛@112¼	111⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	111⅛@111¼@111⅛	109⅛
U. S. 5 ₩ C., 10-40s	109@108⅛	106⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	96⅛@95⅛@95⅛	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	92⅛@91⅛	90
Rock Island	115 with Div.@111⅛ xd	118⅛
Lake Shore	102⅛@100⅛@101⅛	87⅛
North-western	89⅛@86⅛@87⅛	73⅛
Reading	104⅛@108⅛@107⅛	99⅛
North-western Pref.	97⅛@96@97⅛	85⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛@48⅛	29⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛@43⅛	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80@78⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛@60⅛	59⅛
New Tennessee 6s	66@65⅛	53
New South Carolina 6s	60⅛@61⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛@60⅛	47⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	95⅛@95⅛	91
Union Pacific Bonds	83⅛@84⅛	84⅛
Western Union Tel.	58⅛@58⅛	32⅛
Erie	21⅛@20⅛	25
Union Pacific Stock	26@25⅛@27⅛	

The Bank movement last week ran down $6,344,438 on the general line of Deposits, causing the Gold average to decline $2,463,506, and the Greenback average to decline $2,324,546 from last Monday. The excess of lawful Money now held over the required twenty-five ₩ cent. to Circulation and Deposits is reduced by the present return to $4,617,544—the lowest point touched for some time past. Many of the Banks, however, continued lenders of Money today at 7 ₩ cent., and the Loans of the week average only $975,057 less than on the previous statement. The rates at Bank and on the Street were 6@7 ₩ cent., most of the new business being done at 7 ₩ cent. The market was reasonably easy at the close of the day, but the Bank return was not without its adverse influence on the Stock Exchange. The Railways were weaker by ½@¾ ₩ cent. in the Afternoon, and the disposition to bear the market, after the Bank figures were made public, was rather more decided than earlier in the week. But, after all, the confidence in higher prices among the *Bull* speculators, as we advance to the Summer months, is unusually strong.

Gold, Exchange and the Public Funds of the United States varied but very slightly from the sales of Friday, the business being moderate in all three departments, closing, for Gold, 110⅛; for 5-20s of 1867, 111⅛@111⅛, and for Bills on London, 109⅛@109⅛ ₩ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	96	95⅛
N.Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates	92	91⅛
Reading Railroad	107⅛	107⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	88⅛	87⅛
North-west Preferred	97⅛	97⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	102⅛	101⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48	48⅛
Toledo and Wabash	60⅛	60⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	21⅛	20⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	27⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 8.

Gold receipts	$687,704 88
Gold payments	3,851,290 27
Gold balance	67,404,102 92
Currency receipts	4,032,847 10
Currency payments	1,261,693 47
Currency balance	7,404,274 29
Customs	305,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,638,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	116	5-20 coup., 1867	111⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅛	10-40 registered	108
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅛	10-40 coupon	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅛	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	111⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	65⅛	Alabama 8s	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	65⅛	Arkansas 6s, Funded	56
Virginia 6s, new bds	71⅛	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss.	52
Virginia 6s reg., old	55	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Georgia 6s	84	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	90⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	104⅛
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	91⅛	Ill. 6s, Canal bds., '70	109⅛
N. Car. 6s, old	47	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	37	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. new bds	24⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Car. Special Tax	18⅛	Indiana 6s, War L'n	100
S. Car. 6s	70	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car., Jan. & July	61⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108
S. Car., April & Oct.	59	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108
Missouri 6s	92⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	108
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 6s, Levee bds	72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
La. 8s, Levee bds	87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	108
California 7s	110⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Rhode Island 6s	104	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Alabama 5s	69	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93	Han. & Naples 1st	83
N. Y. C. 6s, '87	92	Gt. Western 1st, '88	89⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	91	Gt. Western 2d, '93	85⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	91	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	81
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76	101	Galena & Chicago 2d	97⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76	101	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	100⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	101	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
Erie 1st Ind.	90	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 2d, '79	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	81⅛	N. J. Central N. Bs.	101⅛
Erie 7s, 5th, '88	81	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	103
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	89	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	99
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	103	P., F. W. & C. 8 p. c. E. B.	100
Harlem 1st	103	Cleve. & P. Cons. S. F.	92⅛
Harlem C. M. & S. F.	88⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98⅛
Alby. & Susq. 2d Bs.	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	112	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	98	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	102	Chi. & Alton 1st	100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Central Pacific Bonds	95⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99⅛
Union Pacific 1st	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	89⅛
Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	73⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Un. Pacific Inc. 10s	69⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bs.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75	103	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	95⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s	105⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10s	95
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	94⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. D.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	87⅛	Chicago & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	95	Joliet & Chicago 1st	110
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 p. c. C.	89⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	84
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	65
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	87
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	93	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	85
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	85	Tol., P. & W., 2d	69⅛
Tol. & W. 2d	90⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98⅛
Tol. & W. Eq. Bs.	80	Boston, H. & E., guar.	20
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	84	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and the Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Corn Exchange	127
Manhattan	153	Continental	95
Merchants'	114	St. Nicholas	115
Mechanics'	136	Marine	147
Union	146	Commonwealth	88
America	148	New-York County	220
City	230	Importers' & Traders'	162
Phenix	109	Park	160
North River	87	Manuf's & Merch's	110
Tradesmen's	153	Central National	108⅛
Fulton	160	Fourth National	110
Greenwich	212	Ninth National	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Tenth National	110
Mechanics' & Traders'	137	Oriental	159
National	x116	Gold Exchange	70
Merchants' Excha'ge	102	Del. & Hud. Canal	117⅛
Seventh Ward	107⅛	Pennsylvania Coal	221
State of New-York	113	Maryland Coal Co.	34
Commerce	119⅛	American Coal	41
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.	116	Spring Mount. Coal	45
Broadway	250	Canton Co., Baltim'e	82⅛
Ocean	91⅛	Consol. Coal of Md.	38⅛
Mercantile	130	Cumb. Coal & Iron	34⅛
American Exchange	117	West. Un. Tel.	58
Chatham	165	Quicksilver Min. Co.	12
Bank of the Republic	118	Quicksilver Pref.	19
Bank of N. America	107	Mariposa Min. Co.	5
Hanover	103⅛	Mariposa Pref.	9⅛
Irving	124	Mariposa Trust Ctf's	20
Metropolitan	130	Adams Express	74⅛
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Ex.	41
Grocers'	115	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	2
East River	102	American M. U. Ex.	48⅛
Market	125	United States Ex.	46⅛
Nassau	109⅛	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43⅛

A statement of the business of the Chicago and North-West Company for the nine months of their Fiscal Year, while showing a diminution in gross receipts of about half a million, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, exhibits at the same time a decrease of a million and a quarter in the operating expenses. The exact figures are as follows:

Gross earnings for nine months ending Feb. 28, 1870	$9,570,094 29
Gross earnings for nine months ending Feb. 28, 1871	9,032,178 06
Diminution in gross earnings	$537,916 23
Expenses for nine months ending Feb. 28, 1870	6,383,264 08
Expenses for nine months ending Feb. 28, 1871	5,095,600 99
Actual reduction in operating expenses	$1,287,663 09
Diminution in gross earnings same period	537,916 23
Net increase for nine months	$749,746 86

The Stockholders of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company are called to meet at the office of the Company this forenoon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ **NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

☞ **A CHOICE SECURITY.**

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

☞ **THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY**—of which about $6,000,000 have already been marketed—are secured upon an East and West Trunk Line of Road, 427 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles) is in profitable operation, and the remainder rapidly building. When completed it will establish a short, economical, and favorite route between tide-water navigation and the chief railroad and river cities of the West.

Beside the immense volume of through traffic between the East and West which this road can command by its superior advantages in distance, grades, fuel, and unfailing navigable connections, this road must convey enormous quantities of the superior smelting, cannel, and bituminous coals of the Kanawha Valley and the iron ores of Virginia and West Virginia, which are in demand at both ends of the line.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and credit of the Company, and its able and honorable management, give to these securities an assurance of superior value and safety.

They may be had in *Coupon* or *Registered* form, and in denominations of

$1,000, $500, and $100.

Price, 90 and accrued interest from Nov. 1.

We have prepared pamphlets, showing the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing advantages of the adjacent territory, and the traffic facilities and financial prospects of the Road, which will be furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

☞ **TANNER & CO.,**

BANKERS, NO. 111 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK,

Financial agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver River Railroad Company.

The total issue of these Bonds is $1,500,000, on 112 miles of road completed and now in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

The gross earnings of this road are now exceeding in amount its operating expenses and the interest on its bonded debt.

These Bonds are therefore a first-class investment, and must soon advance in price, as but a limited amount now remain unsold.

We recommend these Securities with perfect satisfaction.

Price, 97½ and accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished.

TANNER & CO.
No. 111 Wall-st.,
New-York City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 8, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Hops, bales	174
Broom Corn, bales	14	Leather, sides	5,921
Cotton, bales	1,260	Pork, bbls	1,241
Dried Fruit, pkgs	32	Beef, pkgs	190
Eggs, bbls	2,813	Cut-meats, pkgs	122
Flour, bbls	9,330	Lard, tcs	1,245
Wheat, bushels	28,110	Butter, pkgs	629
Corn, bushels	53,200	Cheese, boxes	270
Oats, bushels	8,300	Oil-cake, pkgs	342
Malt, bushels	790	Rice, pkgs	75
Barley, bushels	7,600	Starch, boxes	200
Seed, bushels	1,036	Tobacco, hhds	177
Beans, bushels	279	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	711
Corn-meal, bbls	860	Whisky, bbls	500
Corn-meal, bags	900	Wool, bales	56
Flax, bales	60	Tea, hf. ch., (by rail,)	25
Hemp, bales	7		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—456 boxes Bacon, 1,102 bales Cotton, 574 pkgs. Pork, 22 pkgs. Stearine, 3 cases Machinery, 4 cases Worsteds, 261 tcs. Lard, 5,582 boxes Cheese, 174 bbls. Resin, 7,989 bushels Wheat, 50 bbls. Meal, 40 casks Prunes, 664 tcs. Beef, 5 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 50 Platforms, 50 Wheels, 50 Poles, 4 boxes Organs.

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—24,137 bushels Corn, 3,102 bales Cotton, 1,409 boxes Bacon, 389 bbls. Pork, 67 tcs. Hams, 47 hhds. Tobacco, 86 bales Leather, 7 cks. Whale-oil, 3,468 lbs. Beeswax, 596 boxes Cheese, 2,400 Staves.

By the ship *Alex. Marshall*, for Liverpool—31,494 bushels Wheat, 693 bales Cotton, 20 Glass Cases, 38 hhds. Tobacco, 259 tcs. Lard, 309 tcs. Beef, 718 cases Sewing-machines.

By the bark *Capella*, for Bremen—3,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *M. M. Williams*, for Cadiz—900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,296 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in light demand, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 75@$9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a moderate call for Rio at the reduced figures last quoted; sales, here, 1,983 bags by the *Halley*; and at New-Orleans, 3,200 bags by the *Ophir*, on private terms. In other kinds, the dealings have been unimportant, and values remain about as before. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¾c.@16¼c.; Rio, 10¼c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16¼c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been comparatively quiet, since our last, in all lines, but values as a rule have not varied materially, though good Ordinary has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 1,976 bales, for early delivery, (of which 98 bales were to arrive,) including 1,423 bales to shippers, 484 bales to spinners, and 69 bales to speculators. Also, for forward delivery, 2,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, on Thursday evening, for June 100 bales, and July 100 bales, at 13⅞c., together. And today, for April, 100 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 13⅞c., 300 bales at 13 15-16c., May, 100 bales at 13¾c., 200 May, 100 June at 13 13-16c., together; 100 bales each, April, May and June at 13⅞c., together; June 700 bales at 13⅞c., July, 100 bales at 13⅞c., August, 200 bales at 14 1-16c., September 100 bales at 14 3-16c., 200 December, 1871, and 200 January, 1872, at 14¼c. together. The average quotations of Thursday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April 13⅞c., May 13¾c., August 14.06c. The receipts at this port today were 1,260 bales, including 145 bales from Savannah, 16 bales from Baltimore, 1,099 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Yesterday.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅝	11	11⅛	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15¾
Good Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,874
Receipts last week	23,279
Receipts the preceding week	26,090
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	852,815
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	7,321
Exports since Sept. 1	491,805
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	113,500

The receipts at the ports daily through the week ending with April 7, as reported at the Cotton Exchange, have been as follows:

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1,374	1,117	1,643	628	919	917
N. Orleans	2,567	8,528	3,653	3,862	2,333	7,363
Mobile	531	1,836	278	1,358	1,053	1,045
Savannah	1,135	2,069	1,413	1,491	2,069	1,047
Charleston	826	943	530	682	659	663
Wilmington	53	20	75	56	60	60
Norfolk	843	2,155	745	990	1,015	445
Baltimore	100	50	.....	250	450	145
New-York	855	836	1,444	1,435	994	1,288
Boston	210	....	58	49	211	2
Total	8,494	17,554	9,839	9,795	9,713	12,974
Same day last week	13,527	15,456	12,129	9,579	13,933	11,107
Same day last year	5,571	8,978	7,504	4,474	4,367	10,490

Total since Sept. 1, 1870, 3,371,607.

	Liverpool, April 6, '71. Bales.	Liverpool, April 8, '70. Week bales.
Sales of the week, (5 days)	51,000	94,000
Of which exporters took	8,000	15,000
Of which speculators took	2,000	17,000
Total stock	751,000	455,000
Of which American	417,000	274,000
Total import of week, (5 days)	66,000	76,000
Of which American	46,000	54,000
Actual export	25,000	....
Amount afloat	556,000	348,000
Of which American	370,000	218,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69. Receipts.	1868-69. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,952	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	31,210	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,920	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	124,203	56,522
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	128,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,578	98,489	62,050	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	62,040	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,905	22,730	109,208	85,915	150,800	106,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,549	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,703
March 4	41,668	18,298	74,620	56,891	131,419	147,768
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	128,283	119,303
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	100,838
March 25	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107	82,005	98,414
April 1	33,219	58,841	41,474	69,305	73,871	105,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446	70,794	102,182

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	29,293	226,928	11,185	26,254
Mobile	5,101	54,690	7,198	2,012
Galveston	6,598	52,444	10,286	1,772
Florida	372	....	....	....
Savannah	8,899	48,585	8,039	2,775
Charleston	4,220	21,370	....	2,410
New-York	12,223	113,586	19,702	3,842
Boston, Phila., & Baltimore	4,088	58,868	7,207	....
Total this we'k	70,794	576,471	63,617	38,565
Prev'ly reported	3,315,265	....	1,771,229	497,008
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,386,059	576,471	1,834,846	535,573
Same time last year	2,405,861	374,384	1,073,713	560,062

Stock in the Interior Towns, April 7.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	21,070	19,426
Columbus, Ga	7,750	12,400
Macon, Ga	7,950	12,860
Selma, Ala	4,676	5,231
Montgomery, Ala	6,038	8,339
Memphis, Tenn	23,575	16,536
Nashville, Tenn	6,491	5,548
Total	77,550	80,350

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	751,000	455,550	318,960
Afloat from India	102,000	92,000	205,000
Afloat from America	370,000	218,000	152,000
Stock in London	72,150	59,930	76,760
Afloat for London	64,000	33,000	68,000
Stock in Havre	40,170	55,680	45,962
Afloat for Havre	2,250	60,398	30,702
Stock in Bremen	18,149	7,878	5,259
Afloat for Bremen	33,280	19,152	7,937
Stock in U. S. ports	576,471	374,384	344,050
Stock in the interior towns	77,550	80,350	67,994
Total	2,127,020	1,456,322	1,322,624
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	670,698	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	804,396
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	105,000	40,000	65,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7 11-16d.	11⅛d.	12⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅛c.	24c.	29c.
Price of Gold	110⅜	111½	131⅛

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,405,861	3,386,059
Total	2,416,772	3,462,008
Exported	1,683,775	2,370,419
Present stock	374,384	576,471
Balance to spinners	408,613	515,118

The receipts this week have been 70,794 bales, against 43,042 bales the corresponding week last year, and the foreign exports 102,182 bales, against 70,446 bales in 1870.

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finley, Muir & Co.

	1871. Great Britain. Bales.	1871. Continent. Bales.	1870. Great Britain. Bales.	1870. Continent. Bales.
Exports, March 25 to March 31, inclusive	....	14,000	6,305	11,141
Previously reported	150,000	49,000	118,393	48,290
Total	150,000	63,000	124,698	59,431
Excess to Great Britain				25,302
Excess to Continent				3,569

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 37,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Under the more favorable reports from Liverpool, there has been an improved inquiry for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, at a shade firmer prices, with sales reported of 4,850 bbls. Extra State and Western, at from $6 65@$6 75 ₱ bbl. In other grades trade has been on a very moderate scale, within our former range. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls. all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible] 55; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 80; very good to fancy, $6 80@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 55@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 75@$5 90
Sour Flour	5 60@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 15@ 6 55
Extra State	6 60@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 55@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been quiet and unchanged in price, with sales reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 10 for poor to good, and $7 10@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at from $4 30@$6 30 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less request at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 35 for Caloric, and $4 35@$4 45 for Southern and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$6 00@$7 10
Southern Flour, good to very fancy Extra	7 10@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 40
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been fairly active today, and, under the advanced Liverpool figures, desirable lots of New Crop Spring have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher. The export demand has been more confident and mainly for New No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 59 for straight, in store; $1 60 for very choice do., called No. 1, also in store; $1 60@$1 61½ for straight to choice do., afloat; closing very firmly on the basis of $1 59 for Prime, in store, and $1 61@$1 61½ for do. afloat. The inquiry for other kinds has been comparatively tame, but values have been well supported on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last, of 113,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including inferior to choice White Western, at $1 70@$1 95; Red and Amber Western at $1 62@$1 70, chiefly at $1 64@$1 66 for new Amber; No. 1 Spring at [illegible] bid for strictly prime, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 61½, in store and afloat; Old Spring at $1 [illegible]@$1 50; White Genesee at $1 90@$2; Red and Amber State at $1 62@$1 66; White Southern nominally [illegible] $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more urgent request for shipment and home use, and has advanced 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel, closing strong. The bulk of the business was in new Mixed Western, at from 78c.@81c., closing at 80c.@81c. for good to prime samples afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 78c.@81c. for ordinary to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 80c.@81c. for good to strictly prime samples; 80c.@81½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 80c.@84c. for White do.; 77c.@79c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand, but quoted heavy, within the range of 95c.@$1 10 for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 20 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 12,500 bushels. Barley has been in some demand at 97c.@$1 20 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 85c.@$1 for State, and 70c. for Old California; sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels. Barley-malt has been inactive at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats have been in light stock and quite firm in price, but have been sparingly purchased. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,000 bushels at 67½c.@72½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime White Mixed Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68½c.@69c., in store, and 70c.@70½c., afloat, for Mixed Western; 69c.@71c. for State; 70c.@72½c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered; 62c. for old Canada, in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 75,888 bushels Wheat, and 41,137 bushels Corn for Liverpool. The export clearances for European ports, during the week, comprise 14,486 bbls. Flour, 246,229 bushels Wheat, and 152,352 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 15 for shipping and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at from 70c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 42,021 hides; sales, 64,545 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 4,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@22¾ lbs., 24¼c.@24⅞c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½ lbs., 20c., gold, selected; 13,200 Dry Entre Rios, 21@22 lbs., 23¾c.@24½c., gold, selected; 1,600 Entre Rios Army, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 21,800 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 20@22 lbs., 23¼c.@23¾c., gold, selected; 2,375 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10@11 lbs., 25¼c., gold, selected; 2,100 Dry Corrientes, 21½ lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 2,800 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., 19c.@20½c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,560 Dry Truxillo, 16@17 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, selected; 2,800 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; 3,500 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 20c.@21c., currency, as they run; 1,160 Dry-salted Matamoras, 22 lbs., 18½c., currency, selected; 1,650 Wet-salted Texas, 60@90 lbs., private terms; 1,900 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 159,500 Hides and 1,500 bales (same time last year 49,800 Hides and 510 bales,) as follows: 69,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 12,100 Dry Montevideo, 14,400 Dry Rio Grande, 7,000 Dry Central American, 7,200 Dry Minas, 9,000 Dry Zanzibar, 3,900 Dry Porto Cabello, &c., 10,900 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,200 Dry and Salted West India, 7,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,800 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 6,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 1,300 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 200 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 174 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The demand has been light, since our last, at essentially unaltered figures. [We quote Porto Rico at from 38c.@62c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at 60c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull but firm, on the basis of $2 65 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been more urgently sought after, and has advanced to 54c.@54½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 225 bbls., part to arrive. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 53½c.@55c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 62½@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 60@$2 75. Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been very dull and somewhat irregular, since our last, within the range of 13c.@13½c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in some demand at 17½c.@17¾c., here, with sales reported of about 2,000 bbls. on private terms, and at Philadelphia at 17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The Creek advices have been of a livelier and stronger market on the basis of $4 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries, ₱ bbl. Refined has been inactive in the local market on the basis of 23½c. for Standard White, early delivery. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 23c.@23½c., ₱ gallon, chiefly at the inside quotation. The export clearances hence have been 3,040 bbls. for Bremen; and 900 bbls. and 2,296 cases for Cadiz. And from Philadelphia, 75,848 gallons for Genoa; 7,314 gallons for Barbadoes; and 900 gallons for St. Martin's. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited request at from 27½c.@28½c. ₱ gallon; Naphtha has been depressed and lower, with sales of 2,200 bbls. in shipping order, reported at 8c., though some holders were asking up to 9c. ₱ gallon. The Petroleum Exchange will not be open on Monday, the members having adjourned over that day, on account of the German-American peace celebration.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and lower, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported of 270 bbls. in lots, at $20@$20 37½ for New Western Mess; $20 for New City do.; $17 25@$17 75 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $18 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $20, seller April, May and June; sales, 2,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been inactive, within the range of 8c.@9c. for City. Cut-meats continue quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 50 pkgs. at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in limited demand at about 9¾c.@10c. for Long Clear; 10½c.@10¾c. for Short Clear; 10c. for Short Rib, and 9¾c for Cumberland; sales, 75 pkgs. Lard has been slow of sale, and prices have been without change of moment. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 11½c.@12¼c., for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c. for New Western Steam, and 11¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,500 tcs. Western Steam, including seller May at 12¼c., and June at 12⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in very moderate request at yielding prices, with sales reported of 120 bbls., in lots; at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in light demand at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 30 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at $27@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter has been lightly dealt in within our former range, including Old Crop State, inferior to prime, 20c.@43c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 629 pkgs. Cheese has been in limited demand at from 5c.@16c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 270 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been dull and nominal. Receipts have been 31 bales Porto Cabello, 16 bales Vera Cruz, 4 bales Laguna, and 11 bales Texas. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c. currency, ₱ lb. *Goat* have been in fair request, especially light stock for manufacturing purposes, at unaltered figures; sales, 150 bales Curacao, 87 bales Mexican, 56 bales Payta, 10 bales East India, and at auction 26 bales Peruvian and 12 bales Payta; receipts have been 317 bales Mexican, via New-Orleans, 120 bales Curacao, 29 bales Vera Cruz and 26 bales from Zanzibar. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 53c.@54c.; Cape, 35c.@36c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 44c.; Patna, each, 39c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, on a livelier business, with sales reported since our last of 2,100 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 8¼c.@11¼c., chiefly on the basis of 9c.@9¼c. for fair to good refining, and 10¼c. for Centrifugal; also 460 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9¼c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9½c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9½c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¼c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in fair request at from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 13c.; Granulated, 12⅞c.; Ground, 12⅞c.; White, A, 11⅞c.; Yellow, C, 11¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed 3,000 bags have been reported sold at $2 12½, gold, ₱ bushel of 52 lbs.

TALLOW—Has been in demand, and quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.; also, 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of 175 bbls., chiefly at 90½c.@90¾c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather stronger as to rates, but has been without notable animation. The demand has been mainly for grain room, which has been in light supply. In the chartering line a slow movement was reported, chiefly in the way of Petroleum. For Liverpool, there were taken 800 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 45,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 12,00 bbls. Pork, by sail, part at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 100 tcs. Lard, and 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 27s. 6d.; 40 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported, on private terms, and 65 tons Measurement Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, now at Providence, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a Baltic port direct, a Swedish brig, with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, or its products, at 5s. ₱ bbl.

ALBANY, April 8.—But little doing in WHEAT; sales bag lots White Genesee and Diehl at $1 90@$1 95. RYE quiet and unchanged. CORN steady and dull; sales on car Western Mixed and Susquehanna at 81c. BARLEY steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Lake Shore four-rowed, in store, at $1 10; 2,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 20. OATS dull and lower; sales, 1,800 bushels No. 1 State, in Central Elevator, at 67c.; 1,100 bushels, in bags, Ohio and State at 66c.@66½c. CATTLE—Market irregular, but the tendency of prices is downward, still there is an advance of ¼c. to ½c. ₱ lb. over the prices of last week. The range of prices is from 6½c.@8½c. The market for SHEEP is dull and lifeless, but sales show an advance of ¼c., being from 7¾c. to 8c. Nothing doing in HOGS.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

A gentle voice, a heartfelt sigh,
A modest blush, a speaking eye,
A manner unaffected, free;
These things are beautiful to me.

A ready hand, a loving heart,
A sympathy that's free from art,
A *real* friend among the few;
These things are beautiful and true.

A mother's prayer, an answer mild,
An aged sire, a little child,
A happy home, a cheerful hearth;
These things are beautiful on earth.

A joyful song, a chorus sweet,
An earnest soul and willing feet,
A day of peace, a night of rest;
These things are beautiful and blest.

A sister's love, a brother's care,
A spotless name, a jewel rare,
A cleanly tongue, that will not lie;
These things are beautiful—and why?

Because they all are born of love,
And emanate from God above;
An earnest of the heavenly birth,
These things are beautiful on earth.

EDDY'S SEARCH;

OR,

A Brave Boy's Battle.

DR. BULLET'S "PRIVATE TREATMENT."

It was early in June, 1851. In one of the small, neatly-furnished rooms of good Mrs. Brierly's boarding-house, at Poughkeepsie, was seated our hero, Eddy Burns.

He was a fair and handsome lad, fifteen years of age, with bright blue eyes, a noble forehead, fair hair, and resolute mouth. He was a brave boy, first in his class at school, and distinguished for his generosity and kindness of heart.

His home was at Riverton, some miles further up the river, but he was a student at Poughkeepsie, and it was now several weeks since he had seen his home and his mother.

His geography lay unheeded on his knees as he wove his boyish plans; how he would achieve wealth and fame, and make his mother proud of him.

He was only aroused from his reverie by the entrance of Mrs. Brierly. She held up two letters.

"From home, I guess, Eddy," she said.

Eddy's face glowed as he sprang up, receiving the letters.

"It's about time I had a letter from mother," he exclaimed. "One *is* from her. Who can have written the other? I'll read mother's first, anyhow."

"I'll just stay to hear if Mrs. Burns is well," remarked Mrs. Brierly. "How is she?"

The boy tore open the smaller of the two envelopes, and hurriedly perused his mother's letter.

And as he read the glow faded from his face, the smile from his lips. He read the letter to its close, and looked up at Mrs. Brierly with an expression of unutterable grief.

"What is it, Eddy?" she questioned anxiously.

The lad replied only by a moan.

"Dead?" cried Mrs. Brierly.

Eddy shook his head.

"Not dead," he sobbed, "but it's almost the same. You can read the letter, Mrs. Brierly. Oh, my mother! my mother!"

He sobbed aloud.

Mrs. Brierly caught up the letter from the floor to which it had fallen.

It ran as follows:

RIVERTON ON HUDSON, June 10, 1851.

MY DARLING SON: You must have wondered that I have not permitted your usual weekly visits home for the past month, and that I have written to you less frequently than usual. I am about to write you an explanation.

Three years ago your father and I were the happiest couple in Riverton. We lived in our own house, a pretty little villa overlooking the river, and your father owned his factory which was near. The failure of an extensive firm with which my poor husband was connected hurled us down to poverty.

About the time of my husband's failure, the California gold excitement became a fever in our vicinity. A successful miner returned to Reverton from the land of gold, and for days a portion of his wealth was displayed in our banker's window in the shape of a huge gold brick. Your father, smarting under his reverses, conceived the idea of going to California, and two years ago he went.

Hart Burgoyne furnished him money for his venture. It was to the care of Hart Burgoyne my husband and your father commended us in the hour of his departure. It was Hart Burgoyne who attended him to New-York, who paid his passage, and whose friendly face he last saw before setting out upon that ill-fated voyage.

You know, Eddy, that your father died of fever in California, within a week of his landing at San Francisco.

Hart Burgoyne was my lover, that I rejected for your father, but he was your father's truest friend, and has never borne me malice because I preferred another to him. He has lately renewed his suit to me, and urges me to become his wife. He has offered to make you his heir.

You know how poor I am, Eddy. I have not the strength to work as I used. I am anxious that you should obtain an education. In short, Eddy, I have consented to marry Mr. Burgoyne. It is for your sake, my boy. Do not believe that any one can come between us—you and me. I respect Mr. Burgoyne—I honor and esteem him, but I have told him that I have no love to give him. My heart is with you, dear Eddy, and with my lost Richard. That first love was the great love of my life.

We are to be married this morning—within an hour. I would have sent for you, but Mr. Burgoyne thought I had better not. We are to be married quietly in my little cottage parlor, and we will then walk up together to the villa to which your father took me as *his* bride.

Come home to us on Saturday. Come with a light heart and a smiling face. Always your loving mother, though now for the last time I write my name, JULIA BURNS.

Mrs. Brierly read this letter through. At its conclusion, she exclaimed:

"I don't see anything to fret at, Eddy. One would think your mother was dead. What is the matter? Don't you like Mr. Burgoyne?"

"No—no!" cried Eddy, with a shudder, "and he don't like me."

"What's done can't be undone," continued Mrs. Brierly. "I'd make the best of the matter."

"I will make the best of it, Mrs. Brierly," returned Eddy. "Poor mother! She married Mr. Burgoyne for my sake, and she shall never know that her marriage has cost me a pang."

Eddy took up the second letter, opened and read it aloud, while upon his countenance slowly gathered an expression of horror.

The second letter was from Hart Burgoyne:

RIVERTON, June 12, 1851.

MASTER EDWARD BURNS: As you will understand, by the letter written by your mother the other day, Mrs. Julia Burns is now my wife. We were married on the morning of the 10th.

During the evening of the day on which we were married I was called from home for an hour on business. On my return I was met by my bride, who was in a state of frightful excitement. That excitement increased on sight of me, and a terrible scene ensued, in which the poor creature made an attack upon my life.

I summoned Dr. Bullet, and he, with other physicians, pronounced her dangerously insane. No one was with her in my absence. The cause of the attack is supposed to be excitement, brought on by finding herself in the same rooms where she had spent the first years of her first marriage. By medical advice, I caused poor Julia to be removed to Dr. Bullet's private retreat for the insane, where she now is, under the doctor's wise and skillful treatment. Her recovery is more than doubtful.

I advise you to remain at Poughkeepsie until your school vacation, when you will come to my house, which is to be your future home. You have my sympathy in this affliction.

Truly yours,
HART BURGOYNE."

The letter fell from Eddy's nerveless hands. There were no tears now, but instead a look of stern resolve. Mrs. Brierly was startled as she encountered the burning glance.

"Insane on her bridal day!" exclaimed the good woman. "What an awful blow for you, my poor boy!"

"Insane!" cried Eddy. "I don't believe it!"

"Not believe it! Why, here it is in black and white!"

A spasm of pain passed over Eddy's features, but he uttered no moan and shed no tear.

"There is a mistery here I can't understand," he said. "All I know is that my mother is in trouble, and I am going to her. I must see her! I shall have just time to catch the 3 o'clock boat!"

He set about his preparations for departure at once, bade Mrs. Brierly good by and hurried to the steam-boat landing, arriving just in time to catch the up-river boat.

About an hour later he disembarked at Riverton, and swiftly took his way up the steep street to the bluff upon which the Burgoyne villa was situated.

The house stood back from the street. Eddy opened the small iron gate and passed into the shaded recesses of the lawn, hurrying to the house. He ascended the steps, when he discerned a man seated upon the veranda.

Eddy recognized Hart Burgoyne, and made his way to him without causing himself to be announced.

Mr. Burgoyne was smoking a cigar, but at Eddy's approach, started, and arose, his face changing color.

"You here?" he ejaculated.

"Yes, I am here," responded Eddy coolly.

The man and the boy faced each other in a mute antagonism.

Hart Burgoyne was a tall, well-proportioned, portly man, forty years of age, with a florid complexion, and a prominent Roman nose, who bore the reputation of an honest, upright gentleman of great wealth.

"I told you to remain at Poughkeepsie till your school term closed," began Mr. Burgoyne irritably.

"I know you did, Sir," returned Eddy respectfully. "But my mother is in trouble."

"Sit down, boy. I can see that the news has been a shock to you," said Mr. Burgoyne, in a more affable tone. "You cannot imagine how I have suffered!"

Eddy's heart softened toward him.

"Is mother really so bad off, Sir, as you stated in your letter?" he asked, in a faltering voice.

"Bad off, my poor Eddy! She is raving mad."

Eddy shivered.

"Don't you know what made her crazy?" he asked.

"No. I wish I did. We were married in the morning, and she came home with me. We talked together, spending the day very pleasantly on the verandas. In the evening I was called out on business. Julia went into the library. The housekeeper says that no one called during my absence, and that Julia saw no one. Yet when I came in, an hour later, my wife flew at me like a wild-cat. She tried to kill me. The truth is, she did not know me—"

"Not know you, Sir?"

"No. And she flew at Dr. Bullet also."

"Then there was no positive cause for this sudden attack, Sir?"

"None, unless the sight of the house to which she came as a bride sixteen years ago. Everything is as Burns arranged it. The sight of her old home where she had been so happy was, no doubt, too much for her sensitive soul."

"Mother is at the private mad-house?" asked Eddy, after a pause.

"Yes, I had to send her there."

"I suppose I can see her?" asked Eddy.

"You must ask Dr. Bullet, my boy. He can judge best of the effect your presence would have on his patient."

"Then I will walk out to the asylum," declared Eddy. "I can neither eat nor sleep till I have seen my mother!"

"Well, come back after you have seen her," said Mr. Burgoyne. "But be sure to be back by six, our supper time."

Eddy took his leave.

"There is some mystery in all this," he whispered. "Some dreadful mystery. And I must know what it is! Now for Dr. Bullet's!"

About a mile from the village of Riverton, upon a lonely country road, stood Dr. Bullet's private asylum for the insane.

The grounds were separated from the road by a high stone wall. The house—square, three stories in height, built of red brick, and lighted within by narrow, grated windows—was some distance from the road, in the midst of a small pine grove, which screened the asylum from the curious glances of casual passers-by.

The double iron gates were open upon this bright June afternoon, and Eddy passed unchallenged into the grounds, and, with a sinking heart, he ascended the steps of the high porch and rang the door-bell loudly.

Presently the bolts securing the door upon the inner side were withdrawn, and a coarse looking fellow, one of the keepers of the institution evidently, presented himself.

"Well, what's wanted?" demanded this person roughly.

"I wish to see Dr. Bullet," replied Eddy.

"To see Dr. Bullet, eh? The Doctor's busy. He's got no time to waste on boys."

The keeper made a movement to shut the door in Eddy's face. As quick as a flash, the boy slipped across the threshold and into the hall.

"Tell Dr. Bullet I desire to see him," he said coolly. "I shall stay here until I do see him. You can give him my name—Edward Burns."

"Burns!" repeated the discomfited keeper. "Burns, eh! Well, I'll tell the Doctor. Seeing you're inside, you can step into the reception-room."

He closed, bolted and barred the outer door, and sullenly ushered Eddy into a small, dreary waiting-room at one side of the hall. He then hurried away in quest of the Doctor.

Nearly half an hour elapsed before any one appeared. Now and then a muffled shriek or long-drawn moan reached his ears.

Unable to bear longer the suspense of waiting, he touched a bell-pull and rang a loud peal, the jangle of which reached even his ears.

The noise had scarcely died away, when a pompous, portly personage entered the waiting-room.

Eddy recognized him at first glance as Dr. Bullet.

He was a hard-faced man, past middle-age, with keen eyes, a low forehead, a cleanly-shaven face, rendered peculiarly unpleasant by a sanctimonious expression which contrasted strangely with his sinister features. The Doctor had formerly kept a private insane asylum in New-Jersey, but he had fallen into an ill-repute, and it having been proved against him that sane people had been incarcerated in his gloomy cells, he had been obliged to abandon that field of operations, and had re-established his asylum at Riverton, on the Hudson. He had now been at Riverton some years, and was regarded in the village as an upright and honorable man, having, it seemed, left his former reputation behind him when he changed his residence.

"Ah, Eddy Burns!" exclaimed the Doctor, in his mild, bland voice, extending his hand, "How do you do, Eddy? How you grow! Glad to see you, my fine fellow."

But Eddy did not seem to see the outstretched hand. He certainly did not offer to take it. There was a frown on his brows, and his lips were set together in an expression which would have rendered the smiling Doctor uneasy had he seen it upon an older face;

"I have heard from Mr. Burgoyne that my mother is here," the boy said calmly. "I have come to see her, Dr. Bullet."

The expression on the Doctor's face changed to one of uneasiness, which, swiftly as it passed, was not unnoticed by Eddy.

"Yes, ah, yes," said the Doctor, smoothly. "You have come to see your mother! Very laudable—very. I am sorry, though, Master Burns, that I must refuse your request. Mrs. Burgoyne is in a critical state. The least excitement, such as the sight of you might occasion her, might prove fatal."

"Would she know me?" asked Eddy.

"I think not. She is a raving maniac—knows no one—has attempted to commit suicide. But the sight of you might strike a chord of memory, and I should not dare to risk it. Ah, this is a terrible affliction to Mrs. Burgoyne's friends, my lad."

"You think, then, Doctor," he asked, "that it would excite my mother, if she were to see me?"

"Think? I know it. She might tear you to pieces!"

"I cannot think so, Doctor," declared Eddy. "Even in her madness, she would not harm me."

"My judgment must decide the matter, Master Burns," said the Doctor stiffly.

"I beg your pardon, Doctor," said Eddy, humbly enough; "but I beg you to let me look in upon her through the grating at her door. I won't speak a word. Only let me see her once more!"

"It is impossible, Master Burns—"

"Oh, don't say that!" cried Eddy. "I am all she has in the wide world, Doctor—"

"She has her husband!"

Eddy made a gesture of despair.

"She don't love him as she loves me," he said. "You don't know how she loves me, Sir. She has worked hard to keep me at school since father died—she married Mr. Burgoyne because she thought he would be a father to me. My heart is breaking to see her."

"I regret, Master Burns—"

"You refuse then?" cried the boy. "I tell you I must see her! My father left her in my care. I am her protector."

"Mr. Burgoyne," said the Doctor, "is her guardian now, and the only one I can recognize. Go home to your step-father. Your mother is in good hands, and you can do no good in hanging about and acting in this highly improper style."

Eddy felt insulted, but he could not abandon his project without a last endeavor to effect it.

"I am only a boy, Doctor Bullet," he said, "but I know that there must be some one in the land more powerful than you, who can permit me to see my mother. I will see a lawyer—."

"That is big talk for a boy of your size!" sneered the Doctor. "Your mother was committed to my asylum in accordance with the law made and provided for such cases. Any lawyer will tell you that no one can give you a permit to see a mad woman, when her physician declares she must be secluded!"

Eddy felt the hopelessness of his case. He had no powerful friends—no money. And he felt sure that Mr. Burgoyne and Dr. Bullet were his enemies, and that some terrible mystery was connected with his mother.

"I am only a boy, Doctor," said Eddy, at last, sorrowfully, but with a brave look shining in his eyes, "but I have a man's courage. You may hear from me again."

He bowed gravely and went out.

With a heavy heart, he moved down the graveled walk to the gate.

He was determined not to abandon his mother, let her madness be as dangerous as it might; but how could he compass his object?

He had nearly reached the iron gates, and was moving with a loitering step, when he looked back at the grim asylum. No one was looking out at him.

Taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, Eddy slipped into a by-path, and sought the shelter of some shrubbery near the wall. Here he flung himself upon the ground, to wait patiently the coming of darkness.

It was now about six o'clock of the long Summer afternoon.

How the twilight lingered! Eddy, peering out, saw one of the keepers lock the great iron gates at an early hour, but the old town-clock at Riverton had struck the hour of ten before the lights and the noises died out of the asylum.

It was nearly eleven o'clock, when Eddy, cramped and tired, crept out from his concealment.

He moved slowly around the building again and again, scanning the upper windows. No light gleamed from them, no sound of life, save now and then a moan, came from within those dreary cells.

"Can it be she is not up there?" thought the boy, a cold sweat starting to his brow. "Can they have put her into a dungeon?"

Around and around the building he slowly circled, a wild prayer in his heart that if his mother were in one of the upper rooms, some providential impulse might lead her to look out.

His prayer was answered. He who answers prayer directed her restless steps to her grated window. A slender figure suddenly appeared, a pair of hands were clasped upon the window-ledge, and a pale face, half hidden by a mass of floating hair, was pressed against the iron bars, looking upward at the glowing, star-lit sky.

Eddy's heart gave one throb, and through his pale lips quivered the words:

"My mother!"

The vision lingered but a moment at the open window, then withdrawing itself. At its disappearance Eddy sprang up.

"She did not look dangerously mad," he whispered. "I must see her—speak to her."

He dared not call to her, and bring discovery upon him. He must work quietly.

Marking the window at which the vision had appeared, he saw that one of the heavy branches of a tall pine-tree swept close against its bars.

He crept to the tree, climbing its trunk like a squirrel, and gaining the shelter of its densest branches. He was soon upon a level with the second story of the asylum.

A moment more and he was clinging to the lowest bar of the window.

What a sight it was that met his gaze within!

A small, whitewashed cell, that might have belonged to a prison. An open grating in the door, and the sound of footfalls in the corridor, told Eddy that supervision was exercised over the inmates by night as well as by day.

In the narrow cell a woman was kneeling at her prayers. The soft starlight drifted in upon her. She looked sad, but the fair, noble face had in it no token of an unthroned intellect.

"Perhaps she has quiet spells," thought Eddy, scarcely venturing to breathe. "Mr. Burgoyne and the Doctor said she was a 'raving maniac.' How am I to attract her attention without alarming the sentinel in the hall?"

He moved upon the branch. The rustling aroused the kneeling woman, and she raised her head. The next moment her head drooped again, lower than before.

Eddy, grasping the bar with one hand, softly tapped on the window-ledge.

In an instant the head was uplifted, with the eagerness of a startled deer.

Eddy gently raised his head within view.

"Mother!" he called softly—so softly that his voice might have been taken for the murmur of the wind. "Mother! Hush! It is I—Eddy!"

The whispered words of Eddy penetrated to the hearing of the inmate of the lonely prison-cell. She started to her feet, and looked wildly around.

"I must be going mad indeed!" she murmured, pressing her hands above her heart, as if to still its throbbings.

Again the boy's fingers tapped softly upon the lowest grating, and again Eddy's voice called softly:

"Mother! It is really I—your own Eddy! Come to the window!"

A low cry broke from the lips of Mrs. Burns. Then she pressed her face close against the rough iron bars.

The boy shrank back among the branches.

"Eddy! Oh, Eddy! Are you here?"

"I am here, mother!" he said. "Don't cry out, or some one will hear us."

He crept nearer to her, and pressed his face against the bars, his cheek touching hers.

She caught at Eddy's hand; she kissed his quivering lips again and again.

"O, my brave boy!" she whispered. "I never expected to see you again."

"Poor mother!" said Eddy. "You might have known I would come to you if they had taken you to Madagascar!" The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the New-York Ledger. Ask for the number dated April 22, which can be had at any news-office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news-office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New-York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wait on a lady and dress hair; is willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen or address for two days No. 416 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S-maid and seamstress, or nurse, or chamber-maid and seamstress, by a very respectable young woman; is a good seamstress; also nurse; dress hair, &c.; very competent and obliging; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and nurse; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 222 West 18th-st., room No. 12, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would not object to do the coarse washing of a small family; best of City references given. Apply at No. 1,325 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A first-class Protestant man; is a thorough waiter in all its parts; has the best three and one-half years' references from his last place; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; or as lady's maid; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, as laundress; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call or address 326 East 36th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse or assistant in chamber-work or washing; best references given. Apply at No. 505 West 33d-st., second floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 684 6th-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl accustomed to the care of children and able to teach. None but Protestant families need apply at No. 114 West 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at 167 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; best of City references given. Apply at No. 1,325 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a house to take care of for a family leaving the City; good reference given. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, for three days, No. 55 Pitt-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at 490 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress in a first-class family; has the best City reference. Call at 145 West 24th-st., two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do plain sewing in families, or would assist a dress-maker; good references. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; help with children or chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class woman and excellent laundress; understands French fluting, box-pleating, polishing, and everything in the line of her business; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, excellent baker, &c.; has the best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS WITH SIX years' reference from private family in the City, a situation; will be found capable, as reference will show. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, with best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress; or would do chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 159 East 53d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; good reference; City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as nurse in a small private family; City or country; has references. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook in a small family. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

J. H. SEE, WITH C. C. BEDELL, NO. 340 4th-av., informs his patrons and the public generally that he will continue to supply them with first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

TIME AND TROUBLE SAVED, EQUIlibrium of temper preserved, by applying at CARPENTER'S Servants' Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., when wanting capable, civil servants. A good supply constantly on hand.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT HIGHEST prices to pay for first-class sewing-machines; instruction free. BLAKE & POND, No. 139 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Experienced, tidy girls, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, house-workers, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, &c., suited in excellent situations.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD GERMAN, French, English, Irish and American help for City or country can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN servants for all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.; Mrs. LOWE.

ALL WANTING CAPABLE AND WELL-recommended servants, for City or country, promptly supplied at the office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.; established fourteen years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young woman, a situation as waitress; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., in the best manner; or chamber-maid and waiting; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit, operate Wheeler & Wilson's; understands all kinds family sewing; would do light chamber-work, wait on lady; go to country; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation, by a competent young married man, where he can have apartments to live in on the place; first-class driver; thorough groom; good gardener; wages moderate for a good and permanent situation; competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; the best of City reference; five years in one place. Any gentleman wanting such a man, address F. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener, by a sober, steady man; thoroughly qualified in the care of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, plants and shrubs of all kinds, the laying out of gardens &c., is willing, obliging and industrious; best of reference; wages moderate. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTtable, very industrious and reliable young man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener and as useful man; is a good hostler and driver; can milk and understands gardening; best references given. Apply to T. H. H., No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener, by a steady, industrious young man; is a thorough good hand with horses, and a careful driver, obliging and willing, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young married man; no children; knows the routine of business on a gentleman's place; will be found willing and respectful to his employer; wants a cottage to live in. Address for one week C., gardener, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City reference for many years. Call or address for two days No. 115 East 15th-st., near 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with a small family; understands fruit-trees, flowers, vegetables, general work and management about a gentleman's place; good recommendation. Address P. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GARDENING, BY A MOST practical gardener, in the following places: Morrisania, Fordham, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, and all that district up Westchester County; the best of reference from gentlemen in that quarter. Address W., Morrisania Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; the wife as cook and do house-work. Address H., gardener, Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City references from last employer. Address J. B., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Englishman as waiter in a private family; wages not so much of an object as a good place; has excellent references from the Old Country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug store.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family by a single young man, a native of England; experience as above; good City reference given. Call or address S. L., No. 211 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, 57 years of age, employment as coachman; has thirty-eight years' experience; can milk; good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience in the business, and understands it thoroughly; satisfactory references. Call or address B. M., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a German single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best reference given. Address J. D., florist, No. 43 West 14th-st., (greenhouse,) New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging, and has first-class reference from his last employers. Address P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman in Brooklyn or New-York; first-class reference can be given from his last two places. Address P. NICHOLS, No. 147 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter-man, (Protestant,) who understands his duty in all its branches, in a private family; City reference. Address H., at French tailor's, No. 67 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a steady, careful driver; has the best City recommendations. Address EDWARD, No. 6 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in City or country; can be highly recommended. Call or address M. M., No. 5 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY SIX COLORED MEN, JUST from the South, situations as coachmen, waiters, gardeners, farm hands, &c., at No. 541 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; strictly temperate; a good driver; three years' City reference from last place. Call or address N. D., Nos. 3 and 5 East 20th-st., rear stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience in the business. Call or address B. M., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as a gardener; understands fruit trees and flowers; grafting; will take charge of horse and cow; has City reference. Address E. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man of experience; is a good groom and careful City driver; has the best of reference from last employer. Address J. B., at private boarding stable, No. 15 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, of long experience in the business; best reference given. Address M. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference given; country preferred. Address J. H., No. 139 West 24th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, married; no objections to the country; is willing and obliging; wife is a good plain cook, if services required; no incumbrances; first-class references. Call or address for two days, No. 503 West 33d-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. M., saddlery, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and whose references will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address No. 57 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., Bonner's harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, reliable married man; perfectly understands his business; is a careful driver; has excellent City references. Call at No. 116½ West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; a good driver; three years' best City reference from last place. Call or address M. D., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH gardener, single man, a situation; thoroughly understands the profession in all its branches; good references. Address D. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING SEVERAL languages, having traveled in all parts of Europe, desires a situation as traveling servant to a gentleman or family. Address J., at French tailor's, No. 67 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman and groom, for City in Winter, and country, near City, in Summer; best of references required. Address Post-office Box No. 1,608.

AT THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE Turkish Baths, corner 25th-st., wanted an honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American or Englishman; age about 20; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a small family; only those experienced, competent, and well recommended need apply. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock M., at No. 49 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A COOK WILLING TO GO INTO the country during Summer; a good meat and pastry cook and baker. Apply Monday, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., at No. 40 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as waitress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply with City references at No. 30 West 37th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESTAURANT AND DINING-SALOON, on Broadway, near Park for sale; doing a first-class, money-making business; about $10,000 cash required, balance on easy terms. Apply to D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell at the Somerville Gallery MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th April, by order of executors of the estate of Wm. S. Mount, N. A., his entire collection of oil-paintings, &c., together with the valuable collection of a gentleman amateur. Now on exhibition free, day and evening.

ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1871.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON May 10, 1871, one horse, wagon and harness, at No. 170 Greene-st., New-York City. Bids deemed disadvantageous will be rejected. Terms cash.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-Gen.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT & DENNIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. at

REUNION AND PARK-AVENUE HOTELS,
42d-st. and 4th-av.,
by order Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. M.,

LARGE QUANTITY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, &c., &c.

Contents of above elegantly-furnished hotels.

Catalogues at place of sale.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 82 5th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by W. S. Mount, N. A., together with the collection of an amateur gentleman, comprising important pictures from W. S. Mount, N. A., Borkman, Tallee, Patrois, Bristol, Guerre, Preyer, Butler, George Hall, Pecrus, Brochardt, Carl Hubner, Seagnac, Wm. Brown, Horn, Slaig, Thomas Cole, Kaufman, W. T. Richards, Cortez, Marshall, Sommer, W. T. Clark, Maes, Sackke, Chapin, Duverger, Noran, Vegrasset, Darru, Panton, Le Vassuer, Verboekhoven, Th. Wust, Webb, Alex. Wust, and others of celebrity, now on exhibition, day and evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., to be sold at auction MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th April, at 8 o'clock.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 108 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., near 6th, the entire furniture, consisting of carved walnut parlor suite in crimson brocatel, rose-wood suite in reps, rose-wood sofas, rose-wood centre-tables, mahogany extension-table, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut dressing-bureaus, pier mirrors, console table, black walnut bureaus, enameled suites, black walnut armoire à glaces, spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, lace curtains, cornices, lambrequins, engravings, lithographs, lounges, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 126 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suite in figured satin, rose-wood centre-tables, French pier mirror, lace curtains, walnut wardrobe, black-walnut library-table, black-walnut chairs, black-walnut bedsteads, wash-stands, dressing bureaus, mattress, paillasses, &c.; lambrequins, cornices, bronzes, paintings, Brussels carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 472 Adelphi, between Fulton and Atlantic, Brooklyn: Oil-paintings, rose-wood, walnut and oak and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c.

SAME DAY,

at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 23 St. Mark's-av., near Flatbush-av., walnut parlor suite, walnut book-case, library table and chairs, sofa-bedstead, Pickard's patent, walnut and chestnut chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oak extension-table and chairs, &c., all in good order.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT 1½ P. M., AT No. 162 Elliott-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic, Brooklyn.—Walnut parlor suite, mahogany and chestnut chamber set, walnut buffet, extension table and chairs, mirrors, Brussels carpets, kitchenware, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

6,628 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 9 East River:
2,672 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,582 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—FOUNDED 1855—A reliable Educational Bureau, to aid school officers, principals and others, who want well-qualified teachers; to represent successful teachers who seek positions; to give parents information of good schools. Sixteen years have proved its efficiency. Reference made to the highest educational authorities. Explanatory circulars sent for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR twelve only, at Orange, N. J.; home comforts; healthy location; easy of access; terms reasonable. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

FEMALE SEMINARY, BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y.—Care of Rev. and Mrs. ROBT. BOLTON; location unsurpassed; class of young boys also taken; Spring quarter begins April 19. Circulars of Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 26. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn. Address Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, No. 37 West 21st-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON LELAND & CO., a firm composed of Simeon Leland, Charles Leland and Warren Leland, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simeon Leland & Co., composed as a firm of the County of Westchester, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, in said district, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal, Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt has been appointed and will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York, April 8, 1871.

CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.
I. L. HANES, attorney for assignee No. 76 Bowery.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL S. PILLSBURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Daniel S. Pillsbury, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of April, 1871.

GEORGE B. MORRIS, JR., Assignee.
HORACE GRAVES, Attorney for plaintiff.
ap10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. RANDALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry H. Randall, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, Assignee,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City.
ap3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaac Stern, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-law3wM* No. 127 Broadway, New-York City.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROMANCE AND REALITY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
RICHARD III. Leading characters by Messrs. James Bennett, Morton, Levick, Miss Caroline Carson, Mme. Ponisi and Miss Hawthorne.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MARRIED FOR MONEY, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, N. Davidge, Parkes, Burnett, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Kate Newton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There was desperate fighting about Paris on Saturday, the Government forces having the better of the contest. A cannonade is kept up from the forts, and skirmishes occur almost at the gates of the city. THIERS is said to be averse to forcing an entrance, and proposes to reduce the city by an investment. There was a conflict yesterday among the insurgents themselves, and the attempt of the Commune to make the citizens in general take up arms, has thus far failed. A flotilla of gun-boats has been sent up the Seine from Havre to aid the troops. BISMARCK is said to be in favor of the restoration of NAPOLEON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly, Saturday, on motion of Mr. FIELDS, the committee appointed to investigate the difficulty between Messrs. IRVING and WEED, were given power to summon witnesses and proper time for their investigations. A large number of minor bills were then passed. Mr. FIELDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the proposition to refund money paid by drafted men for substitutes, which was that the subject ought to be presented to the people before legislative action was taken. The sum required would be $135,010,500. The matter was laid on the table for the minority report, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL.

Recent advices from Central and South America state that Commander SELFRIDGE reports the route of the Tehuantepec Canal to only involve a cutting of twenty-three miles to connect the Atrato and Fuego Rivers. The national mail had been robbed of $500,000 in gold in the United States of Colombia. The news from the other republics is unimportant. Two earthquakes had occurred in Boyaca. A revolution was threatened in Brazil.

Dr. S. D. BROOKS, the well-known Superintendent of the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the past thirteen years, has resigned, and accepted a position in the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The distillery of GRAFT, ROUNN & Co. was totally destroyed in Chicago yesterday morning. Loss $75,000; insurance unknown.

Senator SPRAGUE, in behalf of the State of Rhode Island, on Saturday afternoon formally turned over to the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings, the statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, which, some days ago, was placed in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol. The unvailing of the statue was not attended with any formal ceremony, although quite a large number of Senators and Representatives were present.

The tug *S. B. Watson*, at Chicago, was accidentally upset Saturday by mismanagement of a tow-line, when the vessel sank to the bottom with all on board, viz.: Capt. GREEN, two of the crew, LEWIS GARRITY and PATRICK MALLERS, and the mailing clerk, LEWIS JOHNSON, for many years on the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and part owner of the tug. Two other men on board were rescued.

Judge OLIVER B. MORRIS, the oldest man of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday morning, aged eighty-nine.

A verdict of justifiable homicide has been rendered in the case of the officer at East Boston, Mass., who shot TIMOTHY LYNCH while resisting an arrest.

GEORGE H. OSBORNE, first mate, washed overboard from the schooner *Hero*, now at Halifax, is supposed to have been the missing Earl of ABERDEEN.

The offices of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad are to be removed from Indianapolis to Cincinnati today.

Several of the old Russian trading posts of Alaska have been purchased by a San Francisco firm.

St. Bridget's Catholic Church, in Pittsburg, Penn., was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss is $40,000; insurance $15,000 in home companies. The fire also destroyed a portion of the central wing of the Eleventh Ward school, the loss on which is $20,000; fully insured.

Today Gen. BUTLER is expected to present an amnesty bill to Congress, which proposes to remove the disabilities from all persons engaged in the rebellion excepting three classes, namely, those who held diplomatic or judicial positions under the United States Government before the war; members of Congress, and officers of the army and navy who left the service to join the rebellion.

The fireman, JOHN O'BRIEN, who lost his life at a fire in Albany, Friday last, had an imposing funeral yesterday.

Heavy winds prevailed in Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Missouri, on Saturday, blowing down trees, unroofing buildings, &c. In several instances persons were killed or badly injured.

The proprietors of the Buffalo *Stock Journal* warn the public against one BLISS, falsely representing himself as their agent.

JOSEPH and CYRILLE DION beat RUDOLPHE and DEERY at billiards in San Francisco, on Saturday night, scoring 2,000 points in a four-ball carrom game to their 1,580.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire took place in the back room on the first floor of No. 54 Oak-street occupied by GEORGE ROSE. The fire was extinguished with trifling damage. After an investigation it was found that the fire had been caused by GEORGE ROSE'S maliciously kicking over the stove and throwing a large kerosene lamp upon it, thereby firing the premises. The act was committed during a quarrel with his wife BRIDGET. As ROSE had often threatened to set fire to the house, and as he made no attempt to extinguish the flames, he was arrested and held at the Pearl-street Police Station on the charge of arson.

What Can be Done in 1872.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, told some good plain truths about the Democrats on Saturday night, in a speech which we republish today. It is well known that a section of the Democratic Party at the North is very anxious to impress on the minds of its allies at the South the necessity of practicing a little dissimulation at the present moment. The advice amounts to this: "Whatever may be your real wishes or opinions, disguise them until we get into power. If you make your demands just now you may scare the people, and so ruin everything." A few Democrats go a step further than this, and tell their Southern friends that they ought to accept the situation as they find it. They forget that this is asking the South to give up the only political principle which seems to be valued at a pin's point by the people. The Southern Press has of late assumed a bolder tone than at any period since the close of the war. The quotations we have recently made from those journals—and we give a fresh supply today—will convince anybody who reads them that the Southern Democrats as a rule are not disposed to regard any "issues" as "dead." They are firmly persuaded, with JEFFERSON DAVIS, that the "lost cause" is only temporarily lost. The Montgomery *Mail* insists that the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are revolutionary, null, and void," and it points out that when these amendments are subverted "the structure of negro supremacy founded upon them must necessarily fall with them." Again, the writer says: "Although we leave our ultimate object in the background for a season, it shall nevertheless be kept duly alive." Sentiments of the same kind appear in numerous other journals. They leave no room for doubt with regard to the predominant principle of Southern politics.

Senator MORTON is therefore fully justified in asserting that the Southern people would disfranchise the negro in sixty days if the Democrats were restored to power. It would be much more agreeable to believe that Senator MORTON is mistaken, but the Southern Democrats are too outspoken to admit of any question on the subject. It is therefore useless to say that the next Presidential election will be conducted without any reference to the war, or the measures growing out of it. Republicans would be very glad if it could be so, but, misled by the Democratic success in New-Hampshire, the Southern people are showing their hands a little too freely, and it is quite evident that we shall have to meet them on their own ground. At the same time, we cannot agree with Senator MORTON in his recent remark that none but "war issues" are likely to be thought of in the Presidential canvass. The people at large expect from us a progressive policy. To secure what we have already gained is an important work, but it is not the only work waiting to be done. There must be greater wisdom shown in managing the national finances. Imposts which produce little money and a great deal of irritation—such as the income tax—must be got rid of, and the Republicans must show that they are in earnest in identifying themselves with the great cause of political reform as against political corruption. The Democrats will give them plenty of opportunities. The Presidential canvass is to be conducted on their parts with a wild disregard of all considerations save the single one of coming off victorious. It would probably be impossible, and is certainly undesirable, for the Republicans to spend one half as much money on the election as the Democrats are prepared to spend. Our strength will consist in gaining the respect and confidence of the people, by waging warfare against the very tactics which our opponents will rely upon for gaining success.

A very large part of the money to be spent by the Democrats will come from New-York. Arrangements are already made for collecting it. The "Viaduct Bill," signed on Wednesday last by the Governor—as we predicted it would be—will place millions at the disposal of the Tammany clique. The money which appears in the Bill itself is a "fleabite" compared with the amount which it enables Gov. HOFFMAN'S proprietors to raise under its provisions. Those who are familiar with the subject, estimate the sum which can be made under this one Bill at so very large a figure that if we mentioned it the general public would suspect us of exaggeration. They will find out all about it by and by. In the meanwhile, they may safely take our word for it that the "Viaduct Bill" is one of the fattest and richest jobs ever forced through a corrupt Legislature by the Tammany crew. Now, a part of the plunder will undoubtedly stick to the fingers of the men who "run the machine;" but they intend to put something aside for the Presidential election. New-York is like a gold mine to the Ring—people are pretty well off, and as a general thing they would rather pay any amount of taxes than "make a fuss," or put themselves to any inconvenience. That is why they have seen *thirty millions* added to the City and county debt this very year without a murmur. "Mr. TWEED'S Legislature," as his own hired organs have the impudence to call it, never feathered the nests of its masters better than it has done this session.

Tammany, then, will unquestionably have the longest purse, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the contest can be settled by that circumstance alone. The Tammany chiefs judge of the whole people by the standard of political morality in New-York. They think that it is simply impossible for any man to refuse a bribe when it is offered to him. Connecticut ought to have taught them a lesson, but the Democrats, like the Bourbons, learn nothing and forget nothing. We can make tolerably certain of beating them by going before the country with wise, liberal, and progressive measures. No doubt some discouraging circumstances surround us. The party is a good deal divided—most parties are which have held power for a long period unchecked. In this State and in some others there are feuds going on which exhibit in a striking manner the mean and ignoble side of political life, if that were anything new in the world. Experience, however, shows that all this sort of cut-and-thrust business counts for very little in the presence of a really great crisis. The people will, as usual, be wiser than those who fancy they lead them. Let Southern Democrats go on vaporing in their present fashion, and Northern ones tie themselves a little faster to the skirts of Tammany, and the quarrels of local politicians will be swept away like chaff before the wind. A tempest in a teapot may attract attention in quiet times, but when the real storm comes nobody thinks of looking at it.

The Diverted Trade of the Canals.

An address has been issued by the "Commercial Union of the State of New-York," in favor of amending the Constitution so as to extend the time for paying the canal debt to forty years. This debt now amounts to about $12,000,000. The Constitution, as it stands, provides for the payment of it in six years. In order to meet the requirements of the Constitution, about $2,500,000 has to be raised annually from canal revenues. By extending the time to forty years, says the Commercial Union, only the sum of $583,000 would be necessary to pay the interest and the debt at maturity. This small sum would permit a large reduction in tolls, and possibly the transportation of breadstuffs free, and would restore to the canals the lost trade of the West.

Trade seeks the cheapest and best routes of transportation. Formerly a large amount, nearly all, of the surplus of the West found its way to tide-water through the Erie Canal, because it was the best and most handy route. Railroad transportation was then in its infancy; it has already been much developed, but the limit is not yet reached. The Canal has also been greatly improved, but has not kept pace with its rivals, the railroads. The horse was the motive power when the canal was called "Clinton's Ditch," and is still the motive power of the enlarged canal. The Erie Canal has now several powerful competitors for the trade of the West—in this State, the Central and Erie Railroads; in Canada, the Welland Canal and River St. Lawrence; and then there are the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Mississippi River, the natural water-way for the products of its valley. Steam is the motive power of these routes. Reducing tolls would cheapen canal transportation; but would it make it the best route? This is the age of steam transportation. Horse-power must be replaced by steam on the canals, and their capacity increased up to the point which trade demands. Reduced tolls will help, but will not alone bring back the lost trade of the West. Railroads can carry freights very cheaply during the few months which the canals are open, as they have all the rest of the year to make up the losses. Being their own warehousemen and forwarders, they also receive a profit which in the case of canal freights goes to individuals.

Another, and, indeed, the most important change to be made in the canals before they can secure the trade of the West, is a change in their management. The Democracy reduced the tolls last year, but canal traffic did not increase. If the proposition be true that a decrease of the tolls will secure trade for the canals, last year should have demonstrated it. The revenues of the canals were squandered, the debt increased $464,936, and the canals kept in such ill repair, that for some part of the year they were unnavigable. It is strange that this should have escaped the Committee of the Commercial Union appointed to draft the address. According to the provisions of the Constitution as it now stands, the annual payments must be made. If the revenues of the canal are insufficient to pay the installment due on the debt, then the deficiency must be raised by tax. The Democracy are in a dilemma. Taxation for canal purposes would be very unpopular, and might cost them the State. The rural population have no fancy for exorbitant taxes. They will not bear them so patiently as the long-suffering citizens of the City of New-York, and under a little touch of the spur might roll up a majority which it would be impossible to overcome by the most skillful false-counting and repeating. It has been suggested that the address urging the extension of the time for paying the debt was prompted by a desire to help the "Ring" in its extremity, but this is improbable. It is very strange, however, that honest management so important for securing to the canals their lost traffic, should have escaped the attention of members of the Union.

A measure very like the one now proposed by the Commercial Union was submitted to the people of this State last Fall, and rejected by a very large majority. This one can scarcely hope for better success. Tolls should be reduced to the lowest possible limit permitted by the Constitution. But at the same time, the capacity of the main canals must be enlarged, and a method devised for using steam as a motive power; and, above all, the management of the canals should be intrusted to honest hands.

A Seven-Fold Crime.

Those who have looked on a field of battle soon after the strife was over, know how awful is the spectacle, and how impossible it is to blot it from the memory. Yet there are worse sights even than this. Battle may be necessary. Such fields as those of Gettysburg and Bunker's Hill are hallowed by the recollection of a sacred cause. The horrors of sacrifice are softened by the thought of the inestimable good such sacrifices have purchased. But when the face of nature is defiled by deeds that unite wholesale slaughter with the most cruelly wicked intent, the impressions made are very different. Such a scene was presented during the last week of March, in a remote spot of the West. Dramatic in all its accessories, the tragedy almost stands alone for completeness and atrocity. It happened in the quietest of sylvan neighborhoods, where life might be thought almost to realize that of Arcadia. Three miles south-east of the place known as Stone Fort, Saline County, Illinois, there is a picturesque dell, surrounded by the virgin forest. The clearing, barely a couple of acres in extent, lies some three hundred yards from the county road, and is connected with it only by a bridle-path. In the middle of the clearing is a small log-hut, in and about which, on the 26th of March, were collected the horror-stricken neighbors who, on that day, discovered what we are about to describe.

This wild and remote nook of the wilderness was the home of a family named DAKIN. There were a father, mother, and five children, the eldest twelve years, the youngest barely as many months, old. The family had come the season before from Jefferson County, and, although very poor, seemed respectable and decent people. It is said that the father, like too many of the hardy pioneers of the West, sometimes took too much whisky; and there are whispers of occasional quarrels between him and his wife. Still, in a general way, they got on well enough together; and, as their little ones must have been, by all accounts, very comely and interesting, it is easy to believe that the parents, if sometimes at issue, were bound by strong links. On the day mentioned the entire family were found weltering in blood and quite dead; and, from the condition of the bodies, and other circumstances, there is no doubt the husband and father committed the seven-fold crime. Inside the hut, on some quilts and blankets, stretched over a rough frame-work which served as a bed, lay the wife and mother. Not only was her throat cut, but the head only remained attached to the trunk by the vertebræ. The woman's hands were frightfully gashed, showing that the poor creature had made a desperate fight for life. On the hearth, her head among the ashes, lay a fair-haired girl—the eldest of the flock—and on the pallet, where they evidently slept, were two little boys, one five the other seven years of age. Under the bed of the mother a fourth child, of not more than three, was found. All the children were cold and stiff, and all had their throats cut from ear to ear. The floor, the walls, the furniture, were deluged with blood, and there were indications of a long struggle before the dismal work of the assassin was consummated. It was finished at last, the woman thrown on her bed and her children disposed as we have described. The murderer, it seems, did not himself choose to die there. He took the youngest born, an infant, hardly a year old, and fled away into the darkness. There was blood on the door-sill—and in truth everywhere else within—but a sanguinary trail led toward the north-east. This, of course, indicated the line of DAKIN'S flight, and the pursuers did not go far ere they found him. He was stone dead like the rest, and with the same ghastly wound—the razor that had inflicted it still clutched in his right hand. Across his left arm lay the poor little baby—its throat cut, too—but nestling close to the murderer's side as if all unconscious that he who should have cherished had destroyed it.

The real motive for this almost unparalleled butchery—like that of so many crimes lately committed—must always remain a mystery. There are, it is true, many conjectures. Some say the unhappy wife had a former lover, and that DAKIN had doubts of her fidelity. It is supposed by these people that the wretched man was driven, through long brooding over his real or fancied wrongs, and through being inflamed to fury by drink, to commit this terrible slaughter. He died, however, and left no clue to his motive; and thus the strong probability that his act either arose from deep conviction of wrong, or was the result of insanity, supplies the only conceivable explanation of a deed of blood hardly equaled in all the mournful chronicles of crime.

Pavement Assessment in Brooklyn.

The question whether the city or the property immediately benefited shall pay for local improvements, is no new one in Brooklyn. Thus far the principle has been clearly established that the expense of opening, grading, and paving a street shall be borne by the property which is rendered more accessible by means of the new avenue of approach, and which is thereby enhanced in value. After a street has once been opened, the amount of repairing it must depend upon the travel which passes over it, and as this wear and tear results from general usage, the city pays for keeping the road-bed in order. The present controversy between certain tax-payers and the City of Brooklyn turns chiefly on the point whether the repairing of a street can come under the head of general repairs, and is an expense to be met by the city at large, or whether it is a local improvement, to be assessed on contiguous real estate. This is the original question, and the one about which public interest chiefly centres, although it will be interesting to see whether it can be shown, as charged, that prominent members of the Democratic Ring which governs the city were interested in any of the pavement contracts. There can be no doubt that the Ring over the river levy toll on all contracts in which the city is interested; and should it once be settled that the city pays for repaving streets, even at the request of property-owners, the number of contracts for new pavements is in the future likely to be larger than ever before.

It is because of the power it will give the Ring, as well as in justice to the majority of Brooklyn tax-payers, that we do not approve of this effort on the part of some of them to resist an assessment for an improvement from which they derive the chief benefit. We have as little sympathy or accord with the Ring which governs Brooklyn as with that under which our own City is groaning, but the present question is one between tax-payers and tax-payers, and not tax-payers and the Ring. The repaving of Clinton-street was fully discussed by property-holders in public meetings, and an act authorizing the laying of a new pavement on that thoroughfare was finally passed, upon the solicitation of a committee appointed at one of these meetings. In Pierrepont-street, too, a majority of the owners petitioned the Common Council for the new pavement, which they obtained. Other streets were repaved under somewhat different circumstances, but property has appreciated in value wherever the new pavements have been laid, and the question now is who shall pay the bills, the city or the owners of the real estate benefited? The strictly legal aspect of the case must be left for the decision of the Courts, but the equity of the matter seems perfectly clear.

It must be borne in mind that the contracts for repaving the streets in question have been executed, and cannot therefore be cancelled, and that the city has paid for the work in three year assessment bonds. If the principal of these bonds is not paid at maturity, they must be added to the city debt, and all taxable property must pay its share of the interest. There is no escape from this should the resisters of the assessment prove successful. It is well known that MCLOUGHLIN, FUREY and others, members of the Ring, own property in unfashionable quarters of the city, on which they would be unwilling to be taxed for new and expensive pavements; but should the city be compelled to pay for all repavements, these gentlemen, and all other influential politicians, will make sure that their real estate is approached by the finest and costliest of pavements. Whenever money is raised by general taxation, valuable property, because of its assessed value, pays much more than that which is cheaper; so that the burden of city expenditure must fall heaviest on the wealthiest residents. If the largest tax-payers of Brooklyn are willing to see their burdens increased whenever any adherent of the Ring wishes a street opened, or a new pavement in front of his property, let them establish the principle that the city pays for all improvements—but not otherwise. The resisters of the assessments may possibly be able to secure temporary immunity from payment, but it must be by opening the door to unlimited expenditures by as unscrupulous a set of plunderers as ever disgraced this or any other city. Their own best interests call upon them to pay the present assessment, and to combine at the next election to hurl from power the grasping combination which has already increased taxes to an inordinate rate, and will raise them still more if not suitably rebuked at the polls. We should rejoice to see the government of Brooklyn in Republican hands, but the movement to resist the pavement assessments will, we feel sure, only serve to forge more tightly the fetters imposed by their present task-masters.

A Burglar's Joke.

Next to breaking into a jail, the feat of robbing a District-Attorney's office is certainly entitled to the praise of originality. Apparently our New-York professionals have been stimulated by the account we recently gave of the exploit of certain Wheeling humorists, to tread in their novel footsteps. The pecuniary results of their raid on Mr. GARVIN'S citadel were not very great. Lawyers' offices are not usually mines of wealth, and the affluence that is supposed to flow in to the law officers of the Ring is doubtless securely invested beyond reach of burglarious art in Broadway lots. The chief fruit of the whimsical expedition appears to have been a discovery of the simple comforts with which the junior District-Attorneys beguile the weary hours of toil. Every desk was found to be amply supplied with cigars of choice brands, to which the intruders liberally helped themselves. With a touch of delicate satire, or perhaps as a graceful memento of their visit, the stumps of the "weeds" they had smoked were artistically arranged on Judge GARVIN'S desk, encircling a "jimmy" which they had found in the office, a trophy no doubt of some less fortunate comrade. The use of this instrument must have seemed to these merry rogues the crowning joy of their adventure. To despoil a District-Attorney is glory enough, but to have him furnish the weapons wherewith to do it is a happiness which the ordinary burglar can rarely hope to experience.

The plunder, therefore, was not great, but these artists, we are persuaded, did not go for plunder. Equally absurd is the supposition that they wished to destroy certain affidavits implicating themselves or their friends. Gentlemen of their skill and refinement of humor must stand high in their profession, and would scarcely take this useless trouble when a word to the local magnate of their ward or district would at once insure for the obnoxious documents a lasting oblivion, among the fifteen thousand similar indictments that are said to be buried in the District-Attorney's pigeon-holes. The notion of a New-York burglar bothering his head about affidavits or indictments is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment. We are convinced that this pleasing achievement was nothing more nor less than an admirable practical joke. In the same spirit of jovial bravado, the good Knight PULZAR rode into the Moorish city, and with his dagger nailed a Christian prayer on the door of the chief mosque. Such innocent relaxations as these serve to diversify and enliven an arduous and thankless profession, and we are sure neither the District-Attorney nor his assistants will grudge the cigars which have aided to comfort some of their most faithful and hard-working constituents.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is well known that Mr. TOM FIELDS desires nothing better than to get IRVING off scot free in the investigation now going on. It will be seen from an Albany dispatch this morning that many Democrats are disposed to rebel against this arrangement. TWEED'S henchmen are very often of IRVING'S stamp—that is to say, cowardly ruffians—but they usually have the sense to give the rein to their vicious propensities in grog-shops, and not play the parts of blackguards in the Legislature. Mr. WEED has been a marked man because he happened to have such a thing as a conscience in his possession—an article which the Boss and his bullies look upon with loathing and contempt. They never had one themselves, and don't see why other people should have one. If IRVING is to go unpunished for the outrage of which he was guilty, it may be necessary for honest men to go into the Legislature with pistols always ready for use—just as they have them in Mr. GARVIN'S office here in town.

Fighting continued around Paris during Saturday and yesterday. The Communists are beaten, but siege guns are to be sent from Havre for use against the forts held by the insurgents. Some of the National Guards were ordered beyond the walls, and mutinied, but were afterward disarmed. The forces of the Government will have dissension among the Socialists to aid them in retaking Paris. M. THIERS is opposed to storming the fortifications, preferring, in order to save life, to reduce the city by investment.

The hot weather yesterday will doubtless help to fill the doctors' pockets this week. One warm day is sufficient to induce many people to cast aside Winter clothing, and the first thing they know is that rheumatism or pneumonia has made them an easy prey. It would be a little disheartening to think that we were immediately about to resume that course of grilling which we went through last Summer, and that the price of ice was to be raised on the plea of a "short harvest." If, however, a warm spell should have the effect of bringing the Scranton coal miners to their senses, and inducing the Board of Health to make a remonstrance about the filthy condition of our streets, the visitation could be patiently endured.

Representative HALE, of Maine, will introduce in the House today a bill which is as liberal in its provisions, and as near general amnesty, as any measure for which the country is prepared. Disabilities are removed from all the participants in the late rebellion, except in the cases of men who were members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, and members of conventions which passed the ordinances of secession. The bill excludes from citizenship a small but very dangerous class who, if sent to Congress, would again plot treason in the Capitol.

The anxiety felt for the security of savings and life insurance premiums invested in Tammany Bonds is likely to become general and wide-spread by the present conduct of the Ring at Albany. They are voting themselves vast and almost imperial powers to swell the City and County debt at discretion—provided they can borrow the money on their own bonds. If they cannot do this because of the prevailing distrust, (and disgust,) of Tammany rule, they may then, if they like plunder the Interest and Sinking Funds pledged for the existing debt. They will doubtless get the money in some way, and if the Savings Banks and Insurance Companies "go back" upon them, they will either have to repeat the Wall-street game of TWEED and GOULD and FISK in 1868, and over-issue new Bonds for the best price they will bring, as they did twenty millions of Erie Stock at a single dash, or else shut down upon the payment of interest on the old Bonds. If it should come to this, the tax-payers in turn may possibly shut down upon *them*. There is a limit to all private robbery as well as public scandal, as even the affiliated Erie Ring begin to find out.

It is now probable that Congress will adjourn on Thursday or Friday next. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has been in consultation on the Shellabarger bill, and will, it is said, report it with some important amendments, which will render necessary a Conference Committee. Objection is made to the clause giving the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but it will not be insisted upon for fear of placing the bill in jeopardy.

Senator MORTON'S speech, upon which we have made some comments elsewhere, promises revenue reform, a modification of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax. The Senator said he voted against the repeal of the income tax because he thought it necessary, but if the Administration continued to show the same thoroughness in collecting, and economy in disbursing the revenue, the income tax would be superfluous. Its repeal could be calculated on at the next session of Congress. Why postpone what might as well be done at once?

Seventh Regiment Promenade Concert.

The preparations now in progress for the Seventh Regiment Promenade Concert, to occur at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, promise well for the brilliancy of that affair. The boxes have long since been sold, so that the scene will be as brilliant, in all probability, as the music is good. The concert is to begin at 8 o'clock, and to end at 10. The dancing will close at 1 o'clock.

Sad Poisoning Case—Oxalic Acid Taken by Mistake.

CATHERINE ROGERS, an unmarried woman aged twenty-four, who has been keeping house for a brother in the upper part of the City, on Saturday last called on another brother at No. 23 Macdougal-street, and while there complained of a little sickness, asserting that she would like to take a dose of salts. Her sister-in-law told her where the salts were, and CATHERINE went to the closet, took down a small package, and made a dilution of the contents. In a short time she felt a terrible burning sensation, and when the paper was examined, a label was found on it "poison, oxalic acid." By mistake the poison had been used, and although a physician was called, the sufferer, in spite of antidotes, died in twelve hours. The oxalic acid had been in the house for some time, and was to some extent forgotten; but if CATHERINE had looked at the label, the sad accident might have been prevented. The family is in deep distress about the matter; but as it will be necessary to hold an inquest, the case has been referred to Coroner SCHIRMER for investigation.

ALBANY.

The Irving-Weed Imbroglio—Testimony Before the Investigating Committee—New-York's Representative Likely to Receive Severe Punishment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The Irving-Weed Investigation Committee sat yesterday from [illegible] until 7 o'clock, and examined some twelve witnesses. Mr. WEED was present cross-examining and questioning. Mr. IRVING went to New-York right after the morning session of the Assembly. The testimony is not yet concluded, and the Committee will sit to-morrow to take the evidence of several witnesses whom Mr. WEED desires to have examined. The report will probably be ready Tuesday morning. The general impression is that the report will censure both parties and demand that Mr. IRVING make a public apology to Mr. WEED, although many are of the opinion that the gentleman from New-York will be expelled.

The Democrats acknowledge that one element of their power has grown beyond their control. There is no denying the fact that the sympathy of the entire party is with Mr. WEED. Several Democrats representing Republican districts say that if Mr. IRVING is not expelled they will resign, but this probably arises more from the excitement under which they now labor than from determination based upon reflection. If there is not a unanimous report, it is safe to say that the Committee will divide as follows: For a light punishment, Mr. FIELDS and Mr. FREAR; for extreme measures, Messrs. ALVORD, LITTLEJOHN and NICHOLAS. The chief points of difference in the evidence are, whether Mr. WEED struck Mr. IRVING at the Clerk's desk; which of the gentlemen went first into the Clerk's room, where Mr. WEED was struck, and whether Mr. IRVING carried a pistol. On the first point there is little to sustain Mr. IRVING'S statement; on the second, the evidence seems conclusive that Mr. IRVING went into the Clerk's room first, and was followed by Mr. WEED; on the third point it is said that one man swears that he saw Mr. IRVING'S pistol.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The concluding concert attracted an overwhelming audience on Saturday evening last; there was hardly standing room in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Rather more publicity had been given than usual to this performance, and quite an amount of criticism more or less acute had found utterance in the local prints. Details of the programme, especially that relating to the performance of ROSSINI'S overture to "William Tell," had apparently provoked the controversy. Some *dilettanti*, ultra-Catholics in their musical worship, declared the introduction of poor *maestro* ROSSINI within the sacred precincts of a Philharmonic concert an act of instrumental heresy, while they were willing to say a kind word for his vocal compositions. Others, less æsthetic, regarded the reproduction of "William Tell" as affording a pleasing variety, and were honest enough to openly say that they did not like classical music, much less understand it. Again the programme gave our lady musicians an opportunity of displaying their special accomplishments to the exclusion of all masculine talent, the voice, the piano and the violin, being represented by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, by Miss KREBS and by Mlle. TORDT. Mr. BRISTOW'S symphony in F Sharp minor, opened the performance. The allegro was charmingly rendered, and gave unmingled delight. Its conclusion, when the piano closes the musical phrase has a charming effect. The scherzo, with its delicate tracery, showed by its excellent handling how thoroughly the orchestra appreciated its task. The andante enchanted the audience, and was warmly applauded. The closing presto was perhaps the best-played movement, and displayed the very marked instrumental power of the composer. The whole work is an extremely creditable one, and quite worthy of the encomiums bestowed upon it. It displays thought and feeling, and could only have been created by one who, with undoubted talent, has deeply studied the broad style of the older masters. BEETHOVEN'S "Leonora," overture No. 3, novel to most of the audience, was conscientiously played, but failed, nevertheless, to elicit the applause it deserved. The overture to "William Tell" concluded the orchestral performance. What can we say about it? Reasonably well performed by the orchestra, from the opening violoncello solo to the final crash, the audience received it quite apathetically. Whether it has lost its power upon musical people we cannot say. Certain it is that the storm, the pattering rain, the call of the cow-herd, the gathering of the armed men, so admirably depicted in this musical drama, no longer carry away an audience. Let us have, though, "William Tell" now and then, sparingly, if but to teach us by contrast what is better and stronger. Miss PHILLIPS sang the aria from MOZART'S "La Clemenza di Tito" passably, but better than she did the "Una Voce Poco Fa," by ROSSINI. Somewhat more freshness of organ than this lady possesses would have given both songs greater charm. Miss KREBS played the concerto in A (op. 34) by SCHUMANN. It was recited with brilliancy and precision and with its orchestral accompaniment was thoroughly effective. This artist's want of passion was less manifest with the strong orchestral support. Much as we admire SCHUMANN, we must say that the concerto's extreme length made it a trifle irksome. An andante with a rondo of VIEUXTEMPS performed by Miss TORDT on the violin, caused undoubted satisfaction. This young lady handles her instrument with infinite grace. There is nothing prettier than the graceful sweeps of a well-rounded arm, and the bending of the head to hold the violin to the shoulder is striking when it varies the lights on a pretty face. Miss TORDT'S work was well done, though there was not much force about her execution. The quaint and pretty conceits of the composer were cleverly translated. Every note was pure, and the agility and precision of her fingering were remarkable. Save that the performance was a trifle long, ending at 10½ o'clock, the fifth concert of the Society was a worthy finale to the musical labors of the Brooklyn Philharmonic.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE STADT.

"Lohengrin" will again be sung at the Stadt Theatre this evening. The performance has been much improved since the representations to which we alluded at length, and the artists, one and all, now come forth with honors from a contest with labors of a herculean kind. We hope the management will continue to reap the reward last week's crowded houses no doubt partially secured. The toil and outlays preceding the producing of "Lohengrin" deserve praise and recompense in no common degree.

MISS VIENNA DEMOREST.

Miss VIENNA DEMOREST sings at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. The entertainment will be the first and last public affair in which she will take part previous to going to Italy. We hope her promising qualities will prove attractive on Wednesday, and that the audience's appreciation will encourage her choice of the career upon which she is about to enter.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

"Richard III." is to be produced at Niblo's this evening. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will appear. Elsewhere no novelty will refresh the bills.

Fatal Result of a Street Fight.

THOS. CONNOR, of No. 137 Pitt-street, lost a dog about two weeks ago, and early last week saw the animal following FRANCIS NEWBAUER, of No. 183 Stanton-street, near the corner of Attorney and Stanton streets. CONNOR seized the dog and threw it into his cart; but NEWBAUER took it out again and ran into a saloon. CONNOR followed, and a fight ensued, which was subsequently resumed on the sidewalk. During the scuffle NEWBAUER received injuries which necessitated his removal to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Saturday. CONNOR has been arrested and held to await the result of an inquest to be held by Coroner KEENAN.

SOUTHERN STRATEGY.

Further Extracts From Leading Political Journals.

How They Expect to Repeal all Reconstruction Legislation Adopted Since the War—The Question of Negro Suffrage Still an Open One.

We have recently, as our readers are aware, paid some attention to the tone of leading and representative newspapers in the South. Some of the results of this scrutiny, especially since the South learned of the unexpected Democratic success in New-Hampshire, have been laid before our readers in articles published in the TIMES, in which have been given liberal quotations from a large number of Southern political journals. In these articles have been given, whenever practicable, the exact words of the writers, that there might not be reasonable ground for any accusation of unfairness, or of misinterpretation of the ideas intended to be conveyed. It has been our wish and our intention, not to bolster up any theory previously formed, but to get and to give as correct an idea as might be of the drift of political discussion in that section of the Union. It has, it is true, been intimated that these Southern writers did not mean just what they said in the articles quoted from, but as one of the ablest and most out-spoken of them all, the Montgomery *Mail*, says, "astute politicians seldom use either words or phrases without intending more than they clearly express."

From the extracts already published in the TIMES, we think it has been clearly shown that these Southern journals, writers and politicians have certain well-understood, definite objects in view; and that they all expect to attain them, or, at least, to open the way to their attainment through and by means of the success of the Democracy in the coming or some subsequent Presidential election. There is no division among them on these points. They are divided into two classes on a question of policy, and that is, whether they shall boldly proclaim what their real object is, or shall, through expediency, go into the campaign without a platform, accepting and treating the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as dead issues for the canvass. At the same time, those who admit the existence of the Kuklux, urge that order must be preserved at the South during the campaign, and this they urge not as a simple matter of justice, but *because* the contrary course will endanger the success of the Democratic party.

Of the first class—those who, proclaiming that relief for the South from the results of Congressional legislation since the close of the war must come through the success of the Democratic Party, frankly admit just what their intentions are, we may instance the Mobile *Register*, which, in its issue for March 26, contained this language: "The Southern mind is singularly united on this thought—that our best, nearest, surest, and, now in view, our only hope to get rid of the great Puritan devil that is enthroned at Washington, and its little imp, ULYSSES GRANT, is in the triumph of the Democracy in 1872." "*All of us* ardently desire its success," it says, and there being "one great and common end in view, *it cannot be that the dead and the live issue men are so very far apart.* At least it is only a difference on a question of policy." Further on it says: "We are clearly of the opinion that the boldest fight we can make on the recognized principles of the party, is the very best one we can make. * * * * There are others, again, just as anxious for Democratic success as we are, who desire to make a stealthy Indian fight, in the hope of wheedling moderate Republican recruits into our ranks." And it closes with the expression of its belief that *the Northern Democrats will sustain their Southern allies* in any, even the boldest, position they may assume.

Of the second class, those who urge that all allusions to their intention to reverse the result of legislation since the war, should be pretermitted until after the election of a Democratic President—the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* may be taken as a fair illustration. This journal, in its issue of March 26, alludes to Gen. BLAIR's recent letter to the editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, in which he says that the question of universal suffrage will not be a Democratic issue in 1872, and then it asks: "Can we now be mistaken in urging our friends to think no more of platforms, so far as the Reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments are concerned, but only to the success of the Democratic Presidential ticket? When we have assisted to crush the Radical conspirators and tyrants, and have arrested the progress of the Government toward centralization, *we will then* calmly consider many important questions, and, among others, how best to regulate under the laws this question of suffrage."

There are not a few Southern journals which talk in this way, and the question is now being very warmly discussed in many quarters, the question being simply, Shall the South fight a bold fight or a sneaking one? The Albany (Ga.) *News* deprecates the wrangle into which its Democratic contemporaries have permitted themselves to be drawn upon this subject, and enters its solemn protest against the continued discussion. It holds that the course of Judge LINTON STEPHENS was ill-timed, unnecessary and productive of evil, and the opposite view presented by Mr. BEN. H. HILL equally hurtful and more mischievous in tendency. It advises that these men be left severely alone, and says: "The people understand the issues—dead and alive—that divide them from usurpers, and no bugle blast will be necessary to rally them when the time for action arrives. * * * It may be that we shall find it absolutely necessary for harmony and success, to *hold in abeyance* some of the principles we regard as essential to a full and perfect restoration of civil liberty and constitutional government; and yet who so foolish as to become recalcitrant and refuse co-operation simply because all the good is not piled on the first train?"

But the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, plainly asserting that the differences between Southern Democracy are merely imaginary, says: "We all believe the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to be revolutionary, null and void:" and then it goes on to say that if the South is to go into the next National Democratic Convention, it ought to go in as an equal with the North, and that "if it can't get into that Convention without leaving its principles and its rights at the outer doors, it should by all means remain out." At the same time it expresses its firm belief that the Northern Democracy will not require of its Southern membership the "truckling subserviency" that some of the Southerners seem to think, for the party needs Southern votes as much as it needs Northern ones. "The only danger that the South now has cause to apprehend," it says, "arises from the readiness evinced by some of her leading minds to surrender the citadel of her safety before the keys to it have been demanded."

In another article the *Mail* expresses itself still more plainly thus: "When the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have been once subverted *the structure of negro supremacy founded upon them must necessarily fall with them.* In this belief we are entirely willing that opposition to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments shall be shaped to whatever policy the wisdom of our leading minds may determine to be the safest and surest for effecting the great end we have first in view. If, for instance, that policy shall be so shaped as to attack the odious amendments on the ground of their centralizing tendency with regard to governmental powers, we are content to fight the battle on that issue, and *bide the time which must at length set all things even.* But, although we leave our ultimate object in the background for a season, it shall nevertheless be kept duly alive; so that at the proper moment it may be brought prominently forward to assume that leading position in the matters for final adjustment before the bar of right and justice that its immeasurable importance demands."

So, too, the Jacksonville (Ala.) *Republican* ridicules what it calls the dead issue wing of the Democracy, because they apparently think that it will not do to frighten their Northern allies by any declarations of what they intend to do "when the Democracy come into power and the voice of the South is again potent in the councils of the nation." It says that these men prefer to *sneak* upon reform, rather than march boldly *up to it*, although *their will to make a change is as good as* that of those who do not hesitate *to declare* their intentions. It pronounces BLAIR's explanation of his Brodhead letter rather a weak one; says that the Yankees know that they in their present attitude, as regards the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, are only playing possum, and that their Northern Democratic allies know that the people of South Carolina will never rest satisfied under a negro Government, and that the South will help her throw it off just as soon as she has the power to do so. Further, it says: "They know that when the Democracy gets into power *the South will demand her rights, both as a section and as States, and they have already made up their minds to yield us everything reasonable* we ask in that direction. If they have not done so, we have no more use for them than we have for the Radical Party. * * * The right to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by appropriate legislation, is where the Radicals find every excuse for their despotic measures. Then why pass over these and strike at their results? At least, as we go on, let us be explicit as regards them."

The Memphis *Appeal*, too, insists that the reconstruction amendments are vital issues, and says: "The Democrats who propose to gulp down what the Radicals have accomplished occupy pretty much the same position which the Radicals assumed three years ago. If a Democrat believes with the Radicals, that the 'reconstruction projects of Congress' are constitutional and an 'assured success,' of course it is his duty to sustain them. But if he declares they are unconstitutional and a failure, and not an 'assured success,' how in the name of honesty can he accept them as 'accomplished facts' without advertising himself as a liar and a knave? The Democratic Party recognized the only issues that are dead when in its last National Convention it declared that 'the questions of slavery and secession are forever settled.' But it has not and cannot, without defeat and disgrace, pronounce issues dead which are fundamental or indispensable in any free system of government. If the party in power has been guilty of any usurpation; if it has changed or overthrown the Constitutions of any of the States by the power of the bayonet, or in opposition to the perfectly free will of the people thereof, if it has supplanted liberty with despotism; if it has destroyed self-government with the sword, and imposed rulers for the people without their consent—then the livest of all conceivable issues is the reinvesting the States, or the people thereof, with all the rights, powers and liberties of which they have been despoiled. Every wrong, or every illegal deed or oppressive act which has been done involves a live issue, which can never be abandoned as dead by the Democratic Party."

And the Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "The Fifteenth Amendment is the plague spot on the face of the great charter of American freedom. This is the fruitful source of our greatest woe, the authority claimed for that infamous brood of laws which are intended to enslave the people by destroying the freedom of the ballot, and placing the country under martial law at the will of the President. This wrong, this usurpation, *can never be sanctioned by one who stands upon the principles of the Democratic Party.* If it cannot be stricken from the Constitution, let it be condemned as the offspring of usurped power, and the Government placed in the hands of men who will pluck out its poisonous sting *by repealing the legislation which is claimed to be authorized by it*, and necessary to enforce it, but which really has another object in view, the centralization of all the powers of the system in the General Government as a means of perpetuating the ruling dynasty."

In another article the *Intelligencer* asserts that the only questions definitely settled by the war were the right of secession, as a practical measure of reform, and slavery, which, though not directly involved in the issues of the war, was abolished with the consent of the South. These two things, it says, are dead issues; they can never be resuscitated; but the series of measures adopted since the close of the war—the Reconstruction measures, which were declared by the last National Democratic Convention to be unconstitutional, null and void, are not, in its opinion, dead issues by any means; and it says: "The country needs not only a change of rulers, but a change of principles upon which the Government is to be administered. Without this the triumph of the Democracy would yield only Dead Sea fruits."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, replying to Northern Democratic criticism on its position, says: "If the Southern people can have, as the legitimate result of what those Northern Democrats profess to have fought for, a Union of equal States with their sovereign rights as they stood before the war, unimpaired, they will make no issues within the party as between peace Democrats and war Democrats. But if they are expected to accept the usurpations of the Republican Party, which have for the time being practically made this an imperial Government, and an overshadowing military despotism, as among the legitimate fruits, the protest will be long and loud, inside and outside of National Party Conventions." It, however, thinks it not improbable that the Southern delegates to the National Democratic Convention "may deem it *inexpedient* to insist on any platform embodying their peculiar national grievances or to demand any specific action as to the usurpations known as the Reconstruction measures, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments included," but it insists that they will not, and should not, give their formal assent to the proposition that any such usurpation is irreversible. The effectual remedy, it continues, "for the great wrongs inflicted will be a constitutional convention of all the States. [The South can bide its time."

In his reply to Senator ROBERTSON, Gen J. B. KERSHAW says that "he has earnestly desired to secure peace and order and a just and faithful administration of the laws in South Carolina," and he alludes to the sacrifices he has made "of time and labor, sentiment and feeling, and even of *the regard of valued friends*" to promote these ends. [Of course, these valued friends are great lovers of law and order, and only wish to be let alone, earnestly deprecating all "Kuklux legislation," &c.] Gen. KERSHAW thinks it not surprising that there has been a disturbed condition of affairs in some localities, in view of the large increase in crime, and that in a few counties disguised parties have, from time to time, within the last three months, administered Lynch law in certain cases. He says that where the negroes have not been armed, there has been no Kuklux Klan or other unlawful association, and he adds: "While these occurrences are greatly to be deplored, and some of them merit, and have received almost universal condemnation, the collisions in Laurens and Chester, by far the most serious of them all, are regarded by the best men who know the facts, as necessary and justifiable acts of self-defense on the part of the whites. It is very generally believed that their prompt action prevented the general war of races, which thoughtful men have regarded imminent for some years past."

We should not omit to say that some of the Southern papers are occasionally alluding to the origin of the war. For example, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, which, two weeks ago, declared that "the war made by the Radical Party of the United States against the Confederate States is the darkest scandal in modern history," has recently supplemented the statement with the assertion that "the act of actual invasion of the Southern States was the least part of the Radical war waged against the South;" that the evidence in the case shows conclusively to its mind that there has been on the part of the Radicals "a vast conspiracy against the liberties of our country, with regularly-succeeding acts, and scenes gradually revealing the plot, and that this tragedy has been going on from 1856 until 1871."

So, too, the Richmond *Dispatch*, which counsels moderation in the demands to be made on the Northern Democracy, says: "The Northern people do not want to put into power, and never will put into power, any President who questions the wisdom of the late war. It is a sore subject with them. They are so doubtful themselves as to whether they did right or wrong in depriving the Southern people of the privilege of self-government that they cannot bear to hear a word on that question. They don't want to find out that they committed the greatest blunder, as well as perpetrated the greatest wrong, that history records. They want the subject ignored, put out of sight, buried. And if the Southern people will but be sensible, and throw away abstractions for the sake of practical results, the next President of the United States will be a Democrat."

THE NEXT NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Senator Morton's Speech in Washington on Saturday Night—Arraignment of the Democratic Policy—Disastrous Results of their Triumph in 1872—President Grant's Administration.

We give below the speech of Senator MORTON, in Washington, on Saturday night, in response to the serenade by citizens of Indiana at present in the city, an abstract of which was given in yesterday's TIMES:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I should be quite insensible if I was not touched by the kind words of my friend, Gen. SHANKS. To my Indiana friends who have tendered me the compliment of this serenade I am thankful. Whether it is the offering of personal friendship, or an approval of my political course, it is equally gratifying. We are bound together not only in our political sentiments, but in love and admiration for that great and prosperous commonwealth from which we come; that commonwealth which did its duty in the late war under difficulties that were peculiar and not altogether known to the rest of the country. We are rapidly approaching another great contest, but one not inferior in importance to those through which we have passed. The Democratic Party will make a desperate struggle for power, but it can succeed in electing a President only by carrying the Southern States, and it cannot carry all the Southern States except by establishing in them a reign of terror, the effect of which, it hopes, will be to drive the Republicans into silence, submission or exile. The great instrumentality which is being employed to create this reign of terror and effect this purpose is commonly called the Kuklux organization. I will not say that all Democrats are members of that organization in the Southern States. They are not—not even a majority, I hope—but I will say that all Kuklux are Democrats; [laughter and applause;] that it is an organization inside of the Democratic Party in the Southern States, and that it is the great missionary society by which those States are to be converted to Democracy if they are converted at all. The instruments by which that organization works are murder, torture, arson, perjury, and, in fact, nearly all the crimes on the calendar. The attention of the nation has recently been called to the existence and operation of this organization, not only by the report of a special committee in the Senate, but by the Message of the President of the United States, and the evidence has accumulated from every source, and it is not to be denied or doubted by any candid or intelligent mind, that in the Southern States there exists an organization inside of the Democratic Party, having for its object to secure the ascendency of that party by the use of the means to which I have referred.

RESULTS OF A DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Let us consider for a few moments to-night what would be the inevitable result of the success of the Democratic Party should they elect a President and get the control of the National Government. In the first place the party can only succeed by carrying all the Southern States. In that case the Southern Democracy will constitute a majority of the party, and will, as a matter of course, dictate the policy of the party, and will control it in the future as they have controlled it in the past. Now I submit this question to intelligent men—Should the Southern Democracy come into power will they vote to tax themselves? Will they vote appropriations to pay pensions to Northern soldiers, and the widows and orphans of Northern soldiers, and unless theirs at the same time are provided for? Does any intelligent man believe for a moment that when they are placed in power they would appropriate one cent for pensions except upon the condition that the soldiers of the Confederate Army, their widows and orphans, should be placed upon the same footing? [Cries of "No, no."] That would, perhaps, be the first effect—the first result of the success of the Democratic Party. Again, does any intelligent man believe that the Southern Democracy, when placed in power, will tax themselves, will make appropriations to pay the interest and the principal of the national debt unless there is some provision first made for the payment of their slaves? They invested their money, their property in the Confederate debt. They lost it. In addition to that they lost their slaves, and they will never tax themselves one cent, nor vote appropriations to the amount of one cent, to pay the national debt that was contracted for their subjugation, unless their debt is in some way provided for. What, then, will they ask at the hands of the Northern Democracy? What will they require? They will require that the United States shall assume and pay for the loss of their slaves, and we shall have added from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions to the national debt. Will the Northern Democracy consent to this? I answer that they will. If they can hold power upon no other terms, they will consent to that or to almost any other proposition. Besides, this Northern Democracy are committed in principle and in declaration to the payment of their slaves. From the time that Mr. LINCOLN issued his first proclamation, in 1862, the Democratic Party has not failed to declare that slavery was unlawfully and unconstitutionally abolished. In legions of resolutions, in years of declaration, that party is committed to the doctrine that slavery is unconstitutionally abolished, and if it is brought into power it cannot avoid making payment for those slaves. The sentiments of the mass of the Democratic Party in the work are all inclined toward this result, and I am inclined to think that the large body of the Democracy would consent to pay the South for their slaves with more cheerfulness than they would consent to pay the national debt. This then would be the second result of the triumph of the Democratic Party, paying the South for their slaves and adding two thousand millions to the national debt. Now, my friends, what will be the third result? It will be the disenfranchisement of the colored people and taking from them the right of suffrage. When these Southern States pass into the hands of the Democratic Party, and when the National Government passes into the hands of that party, they will be able to disenfranchise the colored man in sixty days. It would be attempted now by some of the Southern States, if it were not for the restraining presence of a Republican President, the fact that the National Government is in the hands of the Republican Party. But, if the State Governments and the National Governments shall pass into their hands, they, having all the arms down there, having the military experience, would drive the colored men from the polls or compel them to vote their own disenfranchisement, and stripping the colored people of all their rights and reducing them, if not to slavery, to the condition of serfdom, would be the third result of having the Democratic Party in power.

THE ISSUES OF 1872.

Now, my friends, what are the issues that we are called upon to try in 1872? Is reconstruction to be maintained? It was said in the Senate, no longer ago than last Monday, that the Reconstruction laws were of no more virtue than if passed by a mob or a town meeting. Shall the constitutional amendments be abolished? It was said in the Senate on the same day that these amendments were fraudulent. The Democratic Party nowhere has accepted them. In no Convention, by no resolution, by no concentration of sentiment in any State of this nation, have they accepted of these sentiments. But, on the contrary, with the exception here and there of a newspaper, like the New-York *World*, that is wiser than the most of its friends, they are committed in implacable hostility to each and every one of these amendments. The next issue is, shall the colored people be maintained in the enjoyment of equal political rights. Of that I have already spoken. The Democratic Party, North and South, are committed unequivocally and inexorably against civil rights to the colored people, and that is the question more, perhaps, than all other that will be at issue during the coming campaign. The next issue will be, shall the Republicans of the South live in peace? Shall they be protected in life, liberty and property in the Southern States? With the Republicans of the South that is the great all-absorbing question today. They are struggling for life, struggling for the mere privilege of living and enjoying their property. There will be no other great leading issues in the next election.

THE FINANCES AND TAXATION.

The Democratic Party say that they are opposed to national banks, but they dare not say that they are in favor of restoring the old State banks. They clamor in favor of free trade, yet they dare not say that they are in favor of raising the money necessary to carry on the Government by direct taxation. Direct taxes have to be apportioned among the several States under the constitution according to the population, not according to their wealth, and in directing the taxes the States of the Northwest, having large populations and little wealth, would pay large taxes, while the States of the East having greater wealth and less population, would pay smaller taxes. The Democratic party dare not submit to the country the question of direct taxation. They clamor about free trade, and talk about repealing all taxes, and relieving the people of the burdens of taxation, presuming that the people have not intelligence enough to inquire how the money shall be raised to carry on the Government. In regard to the tariff the Democratic Party has no respectable position whatever. In the State of Maine they are in favor of the highest duty on coal, which is the most obnoxious duty on the statute book. In Western Virginia they occupy the same position. In Pennsylvania they are in favor of the highest duty on iron. In Kentucky they are in favor of the highest duty on hemp. In Texas and Louisiana of the highest duty on sugar. In short, the Democratic Party are in favor of high duties in every State where they have the power, where they have anything to protect, and in favor of free trade in regard to everything else, but dare not carry it out to its results. [Applause and laughter.]

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Now, my friends, a few words in regard to the Administration of President GRANT. I feel highly honored in having the presence of our distinguished Chief Magistrate here to-night. [Cheers.] But I shall not be deterred by his presence from saying what I would say if he were not here. I think I can say to-night that we have not had a better Administration in half a century, if we ever had. [Cheers.] We may have had as good in the early days of the Republic, when its business was very small, but we have not had a better—I care not what departments of the Government you look at—you find it administered with ability, with integrity and with success. In this Administration the work of funding our national debt into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest has been successfully begun, and we have assurance that it will be carried out to final triumph. In twenty-five months under this administration $204,000,000 of the debt have been paid off. The annual interest on this amount would be over 12,000,000 of dollars. An annual expenditure of 12,000,000 has thus been saved by the liquidation of $204,000,000 of that debt. During these twenty-five months Congress has repealed taxes to the amount of over $83,000,000 [Cheers.] And by retrenchment that has been carried into every department of the Government; by the economy that is being practiced by this Administration, large sums of money are saved that would have been squandered. By the successful enforcement of the Revenue laws larger sums of money are collected from a smaller taxation than existed under the previous Administration. While we have been able thus to reduce the taxes over eighty-three millions of dollars the work will still go on at the next session of Congress. If this Administration shall continue we shall be able to make further large reductions. We shall be able to modify the tariff in an important particular. I, myself, have steadily voted against the repeal of the Income tax, because I did not believe the time had arrived when that tax could be properly repealed, but if the administration goes on with the same success in the future as it has in the past, I believe that we shall be able to repeal that tax at the coming session of Congress. [Applause.] The Republican Party works steadily. We cannot do everything at once. We cannot repeal all the taxes at one time. We do not pretend that we can ever repeal all of them. The Government must be carried on and the public credit must be maintained. Large sums of money are necessarily required for that purpose, and they must be collected from the people. Our Democratic friends sometimes talk as if they could repeal all the taxes and carry on the Government by the use of a sound policy. [Laughter.] You cannot do that. The President of the United States has proved faithful to every principle of the party. [Cheers.] I think he is a greater radical today than some who started a good while before him. [Laughter and applause.] He is not a Johnson, a Fillmore or a Tyler. He is performing his whole duty to the country as he understands that duty, and he is carrying out in good faith the moral pledges upon which he was elected. [Applause.] And as long as a President does that, my friends, his Administration cannot be broken down. ["Never!" and applause.]

The Indian policy that has been inaugurated, and which is especially the work of President GRANT, is enough to immortalize half a dozen Administrations. He has adopted the simple policy of peace, kindness, good-will and integrity in dealing with the Indians, which was first inaugurated on this continent by WM. PENN, and it has already produced the most salutary results; and I believe I am justified to-night in making the statement that at no time in the past, within a period of a hundred years, have we been so much at peace with the Indian tribes upon this continent as we are at present. If you will review the history of our country in connection with the Indian tribes I believe you will be able to bear witness to the accuracy of this statement. The policy of the President is a policy of peace. His paths are paths of peace. While he was endeavoring to preserve the peace between two neighboring republics he was arraigned as a criminal. But he has recently been acquitted at the bar of public opinion. [Cheers.] Those who have tried to impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors have impeached themselves of supreme folly. [Applause.]

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Some two or three weeks ago we were beaten in New-Hampshire. After the result of that election the Democracy took great courage. They said it was an evidence of reaction—an evidence that the Republican Party was dying, and that the Democracy was coming into power. But it was evidence of no such thing. The truth is, the result of the New-Hampshire election was owing to local causes, to local dissensions and quarrels, and to apathy brought about by long success—that indifference which is so often attendant upon continued triumph. In that defeat there was no element of degeneracy on the part of the Republican Party. But we have had another election. It was in Connecticut. You have doubtless heard of that. We did not count very much on carrying Connecticut. It was hardly our year to carry it. The elections in Connecticut have been very close for several years, but at the last election the Republicans were determined simply to show that the Democracy were reckoning without their host, and that the people of this country do not intend to put this Government into the hands of the party that was so nearly ruining the Republic. We have triumphed in Connecticut, and the elections in other States show that the Republican Party, so far from being in a decaying or dying condition, is full of lusty life, and will achieve a grand victory in 1872. [Applause and cries of "That's so."] Last year we lost Indiana by a small majority—the vote was nearly forty thousand short. The defeat was the result of local causes, difficulties growing out of State questions, and was in no wise connected with national politics. But that will not happen again in Indiana. If we had an election there to-morrow, I believe we could carry the State by about ten thousand majority—[applause]—and in 1872 the State of Indiana will show that she has not forgotten the services of her illustrious soldiers; that she has not forgotten the principles of the great party which alone can save this country, and she will also show that she has not forgotten the hero who led our armies on to victory. [Applause.]

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

My friends, I have spoken much longer than I intended to speak to-night. There are distinguished gentlemen here whom you will be glad to listen to. The Vice-President of the United States, who has long been a citizen of Indiana and a friend of mine, is present. He served his State with honor and distinction in Congress, and he now presides over the Senate of the United States with marked ability and success. You will be glad to hear from him, and here, too, are other representatives from Indiana, able and eloquent, who have faithfully served their country for many years. Indianians, I again return to you my thanks for this evidence of your kindness and confidence. My fellow-citizens of Washington, I express to you my grateful acknowledgments for your presence here to-night. One word before I close in regard to the District of Columbia. I don't know whether you call it the Territory of Columbia or the District of Columbia. [A voice, "The District."] That is right. Names, however, are not of much importance. It was said in the Senate the other day by a distinguished Senator that we had shown our distrust of self-government by the bill that we had passed to establish a government in this District. There was not one word of truth in it. The people of the District of Columbia are now for the first time empowered to elect a local government of their own, a Legislature and a delegate to Congress. The Democratic Party, during the long years of its rule, never conceived the idea of conferring self-government upon the people of the District of Columbia. [Applause.] That was the gift of the Republican Party, and I hope you will not fail to remember it. What is the argument of the Democratic candidate in this district? I have been reading the papers every morning, and I find the last lingering argument they have got is an appeal to the whole people against the colored people, attempting to raise the prejudice against color. That argument has been the meat and the drink of the Democratic Party in the United States for the last thirty years. [Applause.] But I am told that their rations are nearly exhausted. [Laughter.] Again, my friends, I thank you, and I bid you good night.

More About the Murderer Rulloff—The Flight Across the River.

From the Binghamton Republican, April 7.

Before RULLOFF was put upon trial, he became convinced that the evidence in possession the prosecution would convict him, and he offered to plead guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and thereby escape the gallows by serving a short time in State Prison. The District-Attorney very properly refused to allow him to do that, believing that he should receive punishment for the full degree of his heinous crime, which could be established beyond a doubt.

This morning RULLOFF made a full and connected statement of the flight from the store, and the drowning of his companions. He said that DEXTER was so badly wounded that he sank from fainting once before they got to the river, and they were delayed a few seconds on that account. At the bank of the river they stopped and calculated upon the chances of getting across, but as there was no alternative, they waded in and attempted to cross. DEXTER could not touch bottom, and at the next step they were all in water over their heads. DEXTER clung to RULLOFF, who only saved himself from drowning by a desperate struggle, in which he broke away from his drowning companion. JARVIS was a good swimmer, and attempted to reach the bank; but his strength failed, and he perished a few feet from shore. RULLOFF says that neither of them sank, and when he climbed up the hill he could see them lying on the water. He believes that JARVIS was so badly injured by MIRRICK that, had he succeeded in reaching the west shore, he would have been unable to walk after he got there. RULLOFF was asked by the person who heard his story where he went after he crossed the river, and he declined to give any information about his place of concealment.

TAMMANY AND THE TIMES.

Public Opinion and the Corrupt Democrats.

From Harper's Weekly.

What an imperial despotism chiefly desires is silence. Therefore it always strikes first at the tongue. Therefore, again, the great security of a free government is a free and incorruptible Press. And JEFFERSON long ago said that no legislation was to be feared so long as freedom of speech was secured. The old slave Democracy knew it, and the Democratic ascendency was long maintained in the country, and absolutely imposed upon the Southern States by the annihilation of free speech. Under the Democratic rule the most vital public question was not allowed to be discussed; and wherever, in the other half of the country, there was a mob and riot to interrupt a political meeting, it was almost uniformly instigated and led by Democrats.

The deadliest enemy of the Tammany Ring is free discussion. The Ring seeks, therefore, to stifle it at all costs. If it can not bribe, it will bully. It will spare no effort to silence those who steadily expose its purpose and methods. The NEW-YORK TIMES has consequently become the object of the relentless hatred of the Ring. That paper has constantly and pointedly revealed the plans and criticised the measures by which the Ring proposes to strengthen and perpetuate its rule in this State and City, and to extend it to the control of the National Government. It will not, therefore, surprise any one familiar with the condition into which we have fallen under the Tammany empire to know that the utmost efforts have been and are making by those who are notoriously the tools of Tammany to buy a share or two of the stock of the NEW-YORK TIMES. * * *

Fortunately, the intention is well understood, and every stockholder of the paper, not only satisfied with its prosperity, but naturally scorning the attempt of the Tammany Ring to break what it cannot bend, declines the most extravagant offer for any share of his property. But it is not the concern of the TIMES only, it is that of the whole Press, and of the country, the bulwark of whose safety is that Press perfectly free. It should be a spur to every honorable paper to denounce still more widely the character of the despotism which aims at nothing less than national dominion. It is the most withering criticism of the Democratic Party in New-York, that the system of the Tammany managers who rule it absolutely, and of which every Democratic vote is a deliberate approval, is a system so detestable that it cannot bear exposure and discussion, and seeks to tear out the tongue that describes it.

From the Alta California, March 29.

It seems that the corrupt Tammany Ring that rules New-York is reaching out its obscene convolutions to strangle the independent Press of that City. It has long owned a small horde of journals, thankful to pick up the crumbs which fall from the rich thieves' tables. The TIMES has waged a fierce war upon the shameful combination of plunderers which roosts in City Hall, and has boldly gone for the Erie swindlers by name. The TIMES managers will have the sympathy of honest journalists all over the country in their war upon municipal roguery and chicane.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The members of that comfortable association, which now virtually owns New-York, have been for many months annoyed by the bold and damaging attacks of the TIMES. Its exposures of their corrupt practices have been so persistent and have attracted so much attention, that the Ring looked about for measures to put an end to them. * * * The decent public of New-York is with the TIMES in this fight, and approve of its bold, manly and upright course.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The TIMES is not unsupported in this contest; the ablest lawyers, the soundest bankers, the best citizens are among its friends, and there is virtue, honesty and integrity enough left, even in New-York, to defend and sustain right and overthrow wrong whenever the issue is fairly made up and unavoidable. The TIMES has not carried on this warfare without serious loss and inconvenience, including, of course, all the City patronage and every favorable dispensation from a public source, but it has relaxed none of its efforts, and is now in a position where turning back is impossible.

From the Cleveland Daily Herald.

We have watched with interest the manly fight the NEW-YORK TIMES is making on the corruption that rules New-York and makes it a byeword throughout the land and a reproach to Republican institutions. In a city where brazen fraud rides triumphant through the streets, where the reek of political corruption rises from the public offices, where shameless venality sits on the judicial bench, and where ruffianism holds unchecked sway, it is no light matter to bear witness against this combined and overmastering villainy. This the TIMES has been for months doing, boldly and persistently. Its denunciations have been energetic, its blows struck home. The leaders and their accomplices in fraud and outrage have been attacked by name, specific charges made, and these supported by overwhelming proofs. Not a day's issue but has afforded material for a libel suit if the charges were not true, and the TIMES has, time and again, challenged the parties attacked to drag it into the Courts and compel it to prove its charges or pay the penalty. That no attempt has been made to do so, when the Courts themselves are in the hands of the parties attacked, affords presumptive evidence that the charges are well founded. The sympathies of every honest newspaper and of every honest man in the land should be heartily with the TIMES in its desperate effort to extirpate the hideous ulcer that stifles New-York with its stench, and which is sapping the political, financial, social and moral life of the whole Union.

From the Indianapolis Evening News.

One of the noblest fights ever waged against infamous oppression and outrageous, unblushing wrong, is that now being carried on by the NEW-YORK TIMES against the Tammany Ring. Every man who wants to see a better and fairer state of politics, a partial or entire suppression of corruption, and a reformation of foul abuses, must sympathize with the TIMES, and earnestly hope for its overwhelming success. Against its arguments Tammany can bring nothing but personal abuse of its editors and conductors, annoying libel suits, attempts to injure its business. The vilest, most cowardly attacks have been made upon its editor and manager by the paid advocates of the Ring. The name of journalism has been disgraced by the attacks of notorious hired writers, who have the impudence to pretend to decency and honor. No man outside of the TIMES office can adequately realize the immense pressure that has been brought against it, and that it has withstood all these odds so manfully, and fought against them so honorably and fairly, yet none the less steadfastly or powerfully, is wonderful. It indulges in no personal abuse, it garbles no facts, but persistently and courageously sets forth the plain, unvarnished and unchallenged truth. We have faith to believe that it will gain the day. We pray that it may. The tide, indeed, is already turning. Its course is gaining friends every day; and if the TIMES has lost anything pecuniarily in the City of New-York, it has more than made it up in the State. Wherever men are not lost to all sense of honor—wherever they hope for a better management of public affairs, in which honesty, integrity and worth shall largely enter—the conduct of the TIMES must provoke admiration, and the substantial reward of increased influence and dividends will soon follow. It has fought the fight single and alone, and that reward cannot be too great for the satisfaction of its friends.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Anything more dastardly than the conduct of the Tammany Ring toward the New-York TIMES has never been heard of. That paper has been bold, outspoken and indefatigable, in exposing the enormous extravagance and corruption of the Democratic Government in the Metropolis. It cannot be silenced by threats, by expostulations, by cajolery, or by any means which are usually regarded as fair. The sympathy of all good citizens in New-York, and of independent men everywhere, must be with the undaunted though persecuted journal.

From the New-York Republican.

The trenchant blows dealt by that able journal at the iniquities of Tammany, blows which vibrate upon the public heart, and rouse its responses, in the shape of thousands upon thousands of new subscriptions—those strong blows have already shaken the throne of Cæsar TWEED, and stricken his guilty court with fear for their tenure of power and profits. * * * Never was a more auspicious time for a good, square fight against Tammany and all her hosts. We hail the bold, uncompromising attitude of the Republican TIMES as a good omen for New-York City. "Our flag is there!" Let Republicans rally to the color.

From the Detroit Advertiser & Times.

For months past the NEW-YORK TIMES has been punishing Tammany dreadfully, and has been found unapproachable by City advertisements or anything of that kind, and so, lately, one of the Tammany leaders has been attempting to buy up its stock and obtain control of it so as to silence its assaults. We wish our contemporary success in its fight with intrenched iniquity, and hope it may be enabled to overcome its persecutors.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Since the NEW-YORK TIMES began its war upon the Erie and Tammany Rings, its circulation has rapidly increased, showing that the public are willing to sustain its publishers in the policy now pursued by them.

Correspondence Springfield Republican.

The TIMES alone has fought honestly and courageously, at the loss of every dollar of City patronage and every form of municipal favor, and at the risk, as the last few days have shown, of the possession of its own property and the right to its own existence. It has pushed its opponents to the wall, and if the fight goes on, as it surely must, there is no doubt that independent journalism will win. The Ring have been shrewd in buying the favor or silence of the New-York Press, but they will commit a grave blunder if they undertake to suppress by violence that which they can neither purchase nor answer.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

It is dangerous to call things by their right names in New-York. The TIMES, of that City, has for some months past attacked the rascality of the Tammany Ring and its "Republican" allies with great persistency and unsparing severity. It has shown how fearfully the public money has been wasted and misapplied, and how the general public has to pay heavy taxes that certain corrupt politicians may revel in luxury. As a natural result every influence to silence the paper has been used. The horrible condition which affairs have reached in New-York under Democratic management should warn the people of other cities to take care that their own communities shall escape a like misfortune.

THE POLICE COURT.

Sabbath Scenes and Incidents—Crimes and Oddities.

There was a large crowd yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court, as is usual upon the Sabbath, to witness the disposal of the unfortunates captured by the Police during the previous night. Generally, the audience is rewarded with many exhibitions of bestiality, but beyond the numerous specimens of poor humanity wrecked by hard drinking, there was but one reward for the morbid idlers who occupied the benches of the Court-room. One stalwart Irishman, of ensanguined complexion and hair, was arraigned by the side of a negro woman of inky darkness, whose head hardly reached his shoulder, and the pair was accused by the officer of being too intimate. Justice SHANDLEY was about to give each of them some severe punishment, when, upon questioning the man, he was surprised to hear him declare that the negro woman was his wife. Unblushingly he adhered to his confession, giving the date and place of marriage, so that Justice SHANDLEY was fairly astonished into exclaiming "take your wife and go home," and the white man darted out of the Court-room, leaving his dusky and diminutive companion far in the rear.

The only felonies which came up for consideration were of an ordinary character. SAMUEL EDWARDS, a dilapidated man of forty-one years, who declared himself to be a machinist, living at No. 322 East Twenty-fourth-street, was committed for forgery. The charge was that he had presented to Mr. CHARLES DELMONICO, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, a check for $450, which purported to be drawn on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. by SIMON DE VESSER, but the signature did not bear the slightest resemblance to the genuine. Mr. DELMONICO, therefore, not only refused to cash the check, but upon making inquiries and finding it to be a forgery, had the man arrested.

JOHN SHERIDAN, a man of more reputable appearance, who says he lives at No. 230 Chrystie-street, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $100, and $100 in money from the house of CHARLES OPPERMAN, No. 435 Ninth-avenue. The only evidence against him was that he slept in the house during the night of the robbery, and going out quietly about 6 o'clock in the morning, afterward returned, and stoutly denied that he had been away. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions. The same fate overtook CHARLES KING and JAS. McLAUGHLIN, who were arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning, at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, by Officer MURRAY, Eighth Precinct, having in their possession a lot of harness worth $60, which had been stolen during the same night from the stable of A. H. SENIOR, in Houston-street, near Varick-street.

Shortly before the Tombs Police Court closed, yesterday morning, PETER LARKIN, of No. 33 Leonard-street, entered, accompanied by an officer, who had in custody a quiet-looking woman, whom, PETER said, was his wife LUCY. PETER accused his wife of stabbing him with a carving-knife, and showed a wound on the left side of the back of his neck. Justice HOGAN asked a few sharp questions, he not liking the look of the man; but, as his assertions were not contradicted, the Magistrate ordered a complaint to be made out. When the affidavit was written, the woman, who seemed almost dumbfounded by the position in which she was placed, asked if she might be allowed to speak. Upon being replied to in the affirmative, she said her husband had been very brutal and unkind, and on Saturday night did not return home at all, or send her any money to get the Sunday's dinner. He had that morning been fooling or doing someting with the knife at the window, and had cut himself. Justice HOGAN asked if any one was present at the time, and she replied that her daughter, aged thirteen, was in the room. Justice HOGAN sent an officer after the girl, and while he was gone, PETER went on to the steps of the colonade to intercept the child on her arrival. This was brought to the notice of the Magistrate, who directed one of the Court officers to fetch him in, and make him take a seat. When the girl arrived, she told the Magistrate the same story as the mother, and added that her father had nearly broken her arm that morning. Justice HOGAN promptly discharged the woman, telling her and her daughter that if PETER attempted to ill-use them, they were to call an officer and have him arrested, and at the same time to inform the policeman that he, the Magistrate, had so directed. Finding himself thus foiled in his malicious designs, PETER took a roll of bills from his pocket and shaking them, swore they should have none of the money, and might starve, as he would do nothing for them. The wife merely replied with a meek and pitiful "God speed ye," and left the Court in tears.

MARY SULLIVAN was held, yesterday, at the Tombs, for inducing CHRISTIAN HANSEN, who refused to give his address, to go, on Saturday night, into a den at No. 6 Mission-place, and there robbing him of his money. CHRISTIAN was sent to the House of Detention.

At the Tombs Police Court, EDWARD MALONEY, aged sixteen, of No. 3 Washington-street, having been looked upon as a suspicious character, without visible means of support, was yesterday sentenced to the Island for six months as a common vagrant, the complaint being made by Officer McGANN.

BELLA FOSTER yesterday induced GEORGE McINTYRE to enter a low den in the Fourth Ward, and there robbed him of gold and silver coins valued at $10. As GEORGE refused to say where he lived, he was sent to the House of Detention, and BELLA was committed for trial.

Capital Prize, $25,000.

The reopening of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative Distribution Association, at No. 596 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts., the wheel having been examined by a committee appointed for that purpose, and found to contain every prize on the list—in view of that fact we have been permitted to reopen and to continue the sale of tickets and distribution of prizes. The first concert has been given according to announcements, and it is the intention of the Association to carry out every promise made to the public. The sale of tickets and drawing of prizes will be made between 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., at the Depository and Show-rooms of the Company, No. 596 Broadway, next door to Helmbold's drug-store. The purchasers of tickets will be allowed to do their own drawing from the wheel, on the spot, at the time the tickets are purchased.

GRAND LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE...$25,000 00—$25,000 00

3 Cash Prizes	$10,000 00	$30,000 0
4 Cash Prizes	5,000 00	20,000 00
16 Cash Prizes	1,000 00	16,000 00
14 Cash Prizes	500 00	7,000 00
30 Cash Prizes	300 00	9,000 00
50 Cash Prizes	200 00	10,000 00
80 Cash Prizes	100 00	8,000 00
DIAMONDS.		
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	$1,500 00	$1,500 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	1,200 00	1,200 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	1,000 00	1,000 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set	800 00	800 00
3 Ladies' Diamond Rings	500 00	1,500 00
4 Ladies' Diamond Rings	300 00	1,200 00
3 Ladies' Diamond Pins	300 00	900 00
2 Ladies' Diamond Pins	250 00	500 00
GOLD WATCHES.		
12 Gold Watches	$250 00	$3,000 00
12 Gold Watches	200 00	2,400 00
12 Gold Watches	150 00	1,800 00
12 Gold Watches	125 00	1,500 00
36 Gold Watches	100 00	3,600 00
24 Gold Watches	75 00	1,800 00
100 Plated Watches	25 00	2,500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
25 Seven-octave Pianos	$800 00	$20,000 00
20 Seven-octave Pianos	700 00	14,000 00
15 Seven-octave Pianos	600 00	9,000 00
10 Melodeons	300 00	3,000 00
40 Sewing-machines	60 00	2,400 00
10 Sewing-machines	75 00	750 00
10 Sewing machines	100 00	1,000 00
5 Oil-paintings	1,000 00	5,000 00
10 Oil-paintings	800 00	8,000 00
22 Oil-paintings	500 00	11,000 00
16 Oil-paintings	300 00	4,300 00
11 Oil-paintings	200 00	2,200 00
13 Oil-paintings	100 00	1,300 00
25 Prizes Chandeliers	50 00	1,250 00
2 Sets Harness	150 00	300 00
2 Sets Harness	100 00	200 00
1 Fire-proof Safe	1,000 00	1,000 00
3 Carriages	500 00	1,500 00
100 Prizes Silver-ware, amounting to		2,000 00
110 Prizes Miscellaneous, amounting to		1,100 00
78 Prizes of Furniture		6,000 00
50 Patterns of Carpet, 40 yards each, at $80		4,000 00

1,000 Prizes. Total value....$250,000 00

The second Concert will take place at Steinway Hall, April 14. Tickets, $1 each, entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing.—*Advertisement.*

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Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic, by a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. T. J. RICE, successor to and for twenty years with Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Buy your Hats from BURKE, the HATTER, No. 128 Fulton-st. Spring styles ready, at POPULAR PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Royal Havana Lottery—EXTRAORDINARY.—In drawing of April 25 the capital prize will be $200,000, 16,000 tickets; full amount drawn, $480,000 gold. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, Spanish Bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.

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ELEGANT PATTERNS OF THREAD AND LLAMA LACE COVERS;
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Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.
A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

A thousand Ladies will be named at the office, who are using E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, and declare that it removes all care and anxiety about burglary. Ten years practical experience and never broken through.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all in dyspepsia, and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Window Shades of Best Scotch Holland, with patent Self-acting Fixtures,
At KELTY'S, Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

Electrical Treatment for the Relief of the afflicted, by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, 7 West 14th-st.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Friday morning, April 7, at the residence of her mother, No. 415 West 21st-st., LILLIE G. BARKER, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Mary E. and the late Henry R. Barker.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

BERRIAN.—On Saturday morning, April 8, after a lingering illness of consumption, at his late residence, No. 257 West 14th-st., HOBART BERRIAN, late of Washington, D. C., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday April 11, at 12 o'clock M. Ocean and Manhattan Lodges and Masonic fraternity respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

BONNETT.—On Friday, April 7, DANIEL BONNETT, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 15 West 28th-st.

BOWMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, 8th inst., REBECCA M., wife of A. H. Bowman, Jr.

Funeral Tuesday, 11th inst., 4 P. M., from No. 13 Elm-st., Elizabeth. Relatives and friends will please attend without further notice.

COE.—In Newark, N. J., April 9, 1871, MOSES B. COE, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 624 High-st., on Wednesday, April 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT.—On Saturday, April 8, FREDDIE HANNA, only son of the late Mrs. Jennie M. H. Gilbert, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Louisa Hanna, No. 324 West 25th-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HOLT.—Born and died on Saturday, April 8, CHARLES J., infant son of Charles J., and Emily Montague Holt.

HUNT.—On Saturday, April 8, LUCY, daughter of Seth B. and Lucy B. Hunt, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral at No. 35 West 19th-st., on Monday, April 10, 1 P. M.

KINNERSLEY.—On Saturday, 8th inst., MARY ANN, relict of Thomas Kinnersley, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 11, at 1½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

KUGLER.—On Friday, April 7, ABBY C., wife of Chas. E. Kugler, aged 47 years.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 229 East 60th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LYNES.—On Saturday morning, April 8, HANNAH MALTBIE, wife of Stephen C. Lynes, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 47 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1½ P. M.

McCLELLAN.—On Sabbath, April 9, WM. McCLELLAN, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 146 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

PAULDING.—On Saturday, April 8, JOHN PAULDING, Esq., aged 52.

Funeral from his late residence, Gravesend, Long Island, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Coney Island cars, via Smith-st., leave City Line at 1:10 and 2:50.

SMITH.—On Sunday evening, April 9, BETHIA G., wife of Reuben Smith.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 4 4th-av., Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Wednesday morning.

SUYDAM.—On Friday morning, the 7th instant, after a short illness, RICHARD L., eldest son of the late Lambert Suydam, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 158 Waverly-place, on Monday morning the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 7, MARY JANE PERKINS, wife of Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, in the 49th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 483 Henry-st., (old No. 329,) on Monday, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

VREELAND.—On Saturday, April 8, at Millburn, N. J., Mrs. JANE D. VREELAND, wife of the late Aaron B. Vreeland.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Monday, April 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
EUROPEAN PAINTINGS.
FROM THE COUNT DE MARNEFFE'S PRIVATE COLLECTION, BRUSSELS.
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN
represented by an exquisite cabinet picture, (1856,) acknowledged by connoisseurs the finest on the American continent, also a number of other choice and valuable paintings from the same splendid collection, together with an invoice of seventy original modern works of art from another private collection represented by the following eminent artists:

Schelfhout,
Robbe,
Kreutzer,
Pecrus,
Van der Vaarden,
C. Becker,
Plas,
Van Dieghem,
Spohler,
Sjamar,
Brugner,
Lejoie,

De Beul,
B. C. Koekkoek,
Armfield,
Kruseman,
Jacobs,
Munter,
Calley,
Rust,
Halk,
M. A. Koekkoek,
Plumot,
Eickelberg,
&c., &c.

Savry,
Eversen,
Filmers,
Riegen,
Leikert,
Heerebaart,
Kreamer,
Brugghen,
De Vos,
Kleyn,
De La Mar,
Glendenning, R. A.

To be sold by auction at the
Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Sale Rooms,
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock.

Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

NEW GOODS FROM PARIS.
NICOL & DAVIDSON, NO. 686 BROADWAY,
are now opening
GILT CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, ARTIFICIAL PLANTS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS,
being positively the first goods of the kind received from Paris since the siege, our agent, Mr. Farrington, having remained there the entire time. In six days we shall receive an invoice of MARBLE AND COMPOSITION BRONZE CLOCKS, BRONZE FIGURES FOR GAS, GROUPS, &c. The public are invited to examine.

GENT'S EIGHT DOLLAR DRESS HATS FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.—Small profits—quick return. Genius and activity ask only square competition. Our hats speak for themselves. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway. Boys and Youth's Hats at moderate prices.

DENTISTRY.—GOLD, PLATINA, AND rubber work of every description; superior gold and platina fillings; extracting under gas; terms low. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 30 20th-st. Call and examine references and styles.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD-BALLS, solid sleeve-buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50 cents; quarter, 25 cents—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$480,000 GOLD WILL BE drawn in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, April 25. Send for circular. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box 4,28 4

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT
at
POTT & AMERY'S,
Cooper Union, 4th-av.,
New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, (April 8,) **Roberts & McGuire**, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, sold three lots, located on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. E. B. Loew purchased the realty for $18,250, which was a low price, as the property is a desirable one, and the mortgage upon it foreclosed amounted, with interest and costs, to $19,000, thus showing the real value placed upon it. Had more publicity been given to the sale, larger figures would undoubtedly have been obtained; but as this was not the case, and as no sale was expected to occur, but four buyers were present at the Exchange, and a bargain was thus obtained.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

During the past week ending with Saturday, April 8, business at the Exchange, particularly in unimproved lots, has been very active and the market a good one. The aggregate value of property sold is the largest we have thus far recorded for the year, and prices in the main have been well sustained. In regard to the sales, full details have been published from day to day, with comments and a recapitulation, particularizing the various transactions is therefore unnecessary. We regret that owing to the great length of the list of proposed sales for the week appended below, want of space precludes us from an extended review of the week's business, as we had intended, but in reference to the market generally it may be said that the results of the recent sales have been favorable, and that with the prospect of a speedy solution of the rapid transit problem, there is everything to inspire holders of real estate with confidence in the future. The following are the figures for the week: Total value of City property sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 8, $1,459,400. Total for week previous, ending Saturday, April 1, $624,075. Increase, $835,325. Sales on business days—Monday, April 3, $198,300; Tuesday, April 4, $779,575; Wednesday, April 5, $386,950; Thursday, April 6, $37,100; Saturday, April 8, $18,250; total, as stated, $1,459,400. Sales of Brooklyn property for same period, at New-York Exchange, $7,900; at Brooklyn Exchange, $72,850. Auctioneers engaged in auctions during the week, and effecting sales: Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Roberts & McGuire, J. Mathewson & Son, Wm. Kennelly and James M. Miller, in New-York; James Cole, in Brooklyn.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The auction sales of the present week, at the Exchange and elsewhere, as proposed, are numerous, but in no one instance, if we except the partition sale under the direction of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., to be held on Thursday, will any extensive list of property be presented. In the aggregate, however, a large variety of desirable real estate will be offered, all the details in reference to which are given in the list appended. The sales to take place will be conducted by the auctioneers in charge, as follows, on the days noted:

TODAY, MONDAY, APRIL 10.

By **Roberts & McGuire**, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of **Gratz Nathan**, Esq., referee, house and lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 145 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Lot 20 by 102 feet in size.

By **J. H. Hindle**, auctioneer, at Paterson, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock P. M., at public auction, a large number of valuable east-side building lots, known as a part of the Willis-street tract. Sale to be continued from day to day, unless adjourned, until property is disposed of.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

By **Muller, Wilkins & Co.**, at the Exchange, at public auction, the following City real estate: Five-story house, and lot, No. 128 First-avenue, east side, between Seventh and Eighth streets—lot 25.10 by 55; two and a half story brick house, and lot, No. 106 Amity-street, south side, between Sullivan and Macdougal streets—lot 21.11 by 115.11, rear line 24.11, house about 44 feet in depth; three-story brick house, and lot, No. 49 Bleecker-street, north side, between Broadway and the Bowery, and opposite Mulberry-street—lot 39 by 100 by 28.11 by 93, (the property is situated within fifty feet of the proposed Lafayette-place extension,) and two lots, each 25 by 100.5, located on the south side of Fifty-third-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue. Also, at an executor's sale, a two-story and attic frame house, and lot of ground, south side of Ninth-street, Brooklyn, 60 feet east of Fourth-avenue, together with two lots in the rear, fronting, respectively, on Tenth-street—house 23 by 46, with extension, plot 40 by 112.6; lots in rear, on Tenth-street, each 20 by 80.

By **A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.**, at the Exchange, at public auction, City property as follows: Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 127 West Twenty-sixth-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house 21.10 by 50; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. Three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 115 East Fifty-ninth-street, north side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; house 20 by 50; lot 20 by 100.5. Two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 244 and 246 East Sixtieth-street, south side, between Second and Third avenues; lots each 20 by half the block; houses each 55 feet in depth. Also, the three-story and French-roof high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 231 East Sixtieth-street, north side, between the same avenues above named; lot 20 by 100.5; house 20 by 50.

By **Roberts & McGuire**, at the Exchange, at public auction: Four four-story and basement brick buildings, with stores, on the east side of First-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets; lot nearest Seventy-seventh-street 25 by 85 feet in size; remaining lots each 20 by 70; buildings each same front respectively by 50 feet in depth. Also, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot No. 158 East Sixty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues: lot 20 by 100.5; house 43 feet deep. Both the above sales are announced as positive and peremptory. The same firm, in addition, at three several Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, all under the direction of **Gratz Nathan**, Esq., referee, will dispose of the following property: Three three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, known as Nos. 406, 408 and 410 East Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; lots each 17.10 by 102.8; buildings each 50 feet deep. Three lots, with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, and one lot, with the improvements, on West-street, 122 feet north of Barclay-street. The last two pieces of property are leaseholds. Also, at a Sheriff's sale, the premises known as No. 33 Ridge-street, embracing a five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 55 by 100. This sale was adjourned on Friday last.

By **E. H. Ludlow & Co.**, **Morris Wilkins** auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 48 West Twentieth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 25 by 60 by 92; and at an executor's sale, the three-story English basement brick house and lot No. 345 West Thirty-first-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lot 16.8 by 98.9, house 40 feet in depth.

By **D. M. Seaman**, at the Exchange, at a legal sale under the direction of **Thos. H. Landon**, Esq., referee, one lot, with the improvements, on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 117 feet east of Second-avenue; lot in size, 21.8 by 102.2.

By **James A. Fleury**, at the Exchange, at public auction, to close the Ebling estate, a valuable river-front and wharf property, on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, comprising a frame dwelling-house and nine lots of ground on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, with all the rights of riparian owner, extending to the extreme bulkhead line on the river. The nine lots together form a plot in size 180.10 by 108.8 (river front) by 214.5 by 100.11. The property lies 248 feet east of Avenue A.

By **Johnson & Miller**, at the Exchange, at public auction, five lots, each 20 by 100, on the north side of Heyward-street, Brooklyn, between Bedford and Wythe avenues, and four lots, each same size, on the south side of Sixth-street, in the same city, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Sale positive and without reserve.

By **A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.**, **O. H. Pierson**, auctioneer, at Hudson City, N. J., at 3 P. M., on the ground, property on Jersey City Heights, bounded by Oakland-avenue and Prospect and Waverley streets, embracing a large house, two cottages and seven lots of ground. Sale twice adjourned. Property sold by order of the executors of **E. A. Jaques**, deceased.

In addition to the sales above noted, two auctions are advertised of New-York property for Tuesday, by order of the United States Court, both transactions to be effected on the premises: First, at a peremptory assignee's sale, at 12 M., the lease of the brewery, malt-house and six lots of ground known as Nos. 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 and 325 East Eleventh-street; and second, by order of **Geo. H. Sharpe**, United States Marshal, in the matter of **Julius A. Robinson**, a bankrupt, at 10 A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on Forty-second street, the interest of said bankrupt in the lease of the said hotel, and also his interest in the lease of the premises Nos. 641 and 643 Fourth-avenue, known as the Park-avenue Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

By **V. K. Stevenson & Son**, (**B. F. Fairchild**, auctioneer,) at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 3 Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth-street,) 180 feet east of Avenue A; lot 18 by 100.10. Also, a three-story brick house and lot on the north side of East Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues; lot 13.10 by 102.2; house 50 feet in depth.

By **A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.**, at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 161 West Twenty-third-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 25 by 70 by 98.9. Also, the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 441 West Thirty-fourth-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; lot 16.8 by 98.9; house 55 feet deep.

By **Muller, Wilkins & Co**, at the Exchange, at two legal sales, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of **Thos. H. Landon**, Esq., referee, three desirable building lots on the south side of Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; lots each 25 by 100.5.

By **James M. Miller**, at the Exchange, at public auction, the premises known as Nos. 348 and 350, respectively, Third-street, between Avenue D and Manhattan-place; lots each 21 by 10.6; buildings—No. 348, 21 by 37, three-story brick; No. 350, 21 by 44, four-story brick.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

By **A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.**, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of **Philo T. Ruggles**, Esq., referee, a large line of improved City property, constituting the most extensive auction of the week, the following real estate being included in the schedule of sale: Twenty-third-street, premises Nos. 337 and 339, between First and Second avenues; Twenty-fourth-street, house and lot No. 328, near First-avenue; Eighty-fifth-street, lot and stable, No. 225; Eighty-sixth-street, vacant lot, No. 228, near Third-avenue; Stanton-street—House and lot, No. 221, corner Pitt-street, and the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 219, 217, 215; Delancey-street—Brick house and lot, No. 125; Broome-street—Nos. 244 and 246, corner Ludlow-street; Ludlow-street—Three-story English basement brick house, No. 81, and the three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 83. Messrs. **Bleecker & Co.** will also offer at public auction, two full-sized building lots on the north side of Sixty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and two similar lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Grand Boulevard.

By **Muller, Wilkins & Co.**, at the Exchange, at public auction, City property as follows: The four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot No. 453 West Forty-seventh-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 18.9 by 40 by 100.5; and the two four-story and attic brick stores (iron fronts to first story) and lots on the south side of Pearl-street, between Coenties and Old slips, known as Nos. 80½ and 82; lots in size, No. 80½, 20.1 by 67.10; No. 82, 20 by 72.11; buildings nearly cover the same. Also, at an executor's sale, the four-story, high-stoop brick house and lot No. 227 West Thirty-eighth-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; lot 21.7 by 98.9, house about 55 feet deep. The same firm, by order of the Ocean National Bank, will, in addition, sell seven building lots on the west side of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, embracing the entire front of the block except the south-west corner lot between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, six lots in the rear, three each fronting on the streets named respectively; avenue lots each 25 by 75, street lots 25 by 99.11 each.

By **E. H. Ludlow & Co.**, at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story English-basement, brown-stone house and lot No. 461 West Twenty-second-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 16.8 by 55 by 98.9, and the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 8 West Thirteenth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lot 20 by about 80, house 45 feet in depth. Also, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot in Hoboken, N. J., located on the west side of Bloomfield-street, and known as No. 250, house 21 by 40, lot 31 by 95, with perpetual lease of 5 feet in rear, making it 100 feet in depth.

By **J. Cole**, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick store and lot No. 58 Myrtle-avenue, south side, near Jay-street, and the two-story frame store and lot No. 554 Myrtle-avenue, south side, near Schenck-street.

By **S. Dingre & Co.**, in the town of Westchester, on the ground, at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of **John B. Haskin**, Esq., referee, a tract of land, with the buildings thereon, comprising in the aggregate about 27½ acres. The tract will be sold in six parcels, so divided as to make desirable villa plots.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

By **James M. Miller**, at the Exchange, at public auction, at different sales, a large lot of City property, as follows: Three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, lot 18.9 by 98.9; three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 241 East Thirty-fifth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, 16.8 by 45 by 98.9; three-story frame store and lot No. 766 Eighth-avenue, south-east corner Forty-ninth-street; four-story brick building and lot No. 764 Eighth-avenue, adjoining above, and the four-story brick building and lot No. 264 West Forty-seventh-street, directly in the rear of the above lots. The three lots together form a plot 50.5 by 100; also at a special guardian's sale, the business premises known as Nos. 19 and 17 Peck-slip, north-east corner of Water-street, including two lots, with the brick buildings thereon, together 30 feet front by about 50 feet in depth. Mr. Miller, in addition, at two Supreme Court sales, in foreclosure, under the direction of Messrs. **D. P. Ingraham, Jr.**, and **Chas. A. Jackson**, as referees, respectively, will also sell a lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, and the premises, No. 33 Ridge-street, the latter the same property to be sold to-morrow by **Roberts & McGuire**, at a Sheriff's sale.

By **A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.**, at the Exchange, at public auction, the very desirable private residence known as No. 154 Second-avenue, east side, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The lot is 22 feet 6 inches front by 140 feet in depth, and the house a four-story brown-stone, the same front, by 62 feet 6 inches deep, wood-work in interior, black-walnut, and the house, in addition to other modern conveniences, is provided with an elevator. Mr. **Bleecker** will also offer for sale, to clear certain interests, property located in South Brooklyn as follows: A double dwelling-house, with five lots of ground, and stable in rear, situate on the south side of Fifteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Lots together, 100 by 102.6. House, 60 feet front. Also, two lots, each 20 by about 98, on the north side of Fourteenth-street, in rear of the above.

For Saturday, no sales are as yet announced.

TRANSFERS, LEASES, PRIVATE SALES, &C.

The number of transfers of City property recorded in the Register's office from March 29 to April 3, five business days of the present year, is 198; corresponding number for 1870, 164; increase, 34. In 1868, for the same time, 312 transfers were recorded, and in 1869, 367. This large number was due to the active speculation in real estate of those years, while the number now indicates only a healthy market.

The only important leases, as reported through the *Real Estate Record* as having been recently effected, are the following: Nos. 32 and 34 Dey-street, five years, $8,000 per year; No. 377 Sixth-avenue, five years, $5,500 per annum.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold at private sale three lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, all full lots, and five lots in rear of the above, fronting on the street named, for $110,000. Mr. **Raynor** also reports the following sales made by other brokers: One lot north side Sixty-second-street, 200 feet of Fifth-avenue, sold for $19,000; two lots on the north side of Sixty-first-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold for $36,000; two lots south side Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, sold for $50,000; and four lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold for $55,000. All the above are full-sized lots.

G. Lespinass, No. 25 Pine-street, reports having effected sales as follows during the week: Premises No. 205 East Eightieth-street, lot 18 by 100, sold for $8,000; plot No. 72, Dyckman estate, sold for $2,750; 30 acres of land, with buildings thereon, at Kensie's Depot, Westchester County, sold for $20,000, and 25 city lots on Randolph-avenue, Rahway, N. J., sold for $8,000.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, April 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3 lots e. s. Lexington-av., 40.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., each 20x100 ....$18,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 187 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE, ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 34th-st., a four-story brown-stone house, three rooms deep all the way up. The house is 25x67 feet, and has many conveniences not found in this class of house, and being in the centre of the block makes it light and cheerful; lot 100 feet; price $55,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; or branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 109 East 79th-st., a 100 feet street, three-story and basement, 20 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet; brown-stone, black-walnut parlor house. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber, 47th-st., North River, and No. 2 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—WE offer in this street, near Madison-av., a desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, over 34 feet wide; also, a stable with the house.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 314 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 38th-st., is for sale reasonably. It is 22x55 feet, well-built and arranged, furnished in hard-wood, and in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

ANOTHER BARGAIN—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in 42d-st., near 8th-av., 18.9x50x100; frescoed, with all improvements; only $15,500.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE PURCHASE—FOUR-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av., in 22d-st., 28x65x100; will become valuable for business; only $45,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A SUPERIOR-BUILT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x56x100, on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold cheap to a prompt party. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, at a bargain, No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., 25x100 feet, four story, brown stone; will be rented if not sold soon. S. EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A valuable property, 51x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CHOICE HOUSE FOR SALE IN 21ST-st., near 6th-av., brick and brown stone, 20x55x100; elegant order; only $20,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS, the elegant brown-stone house No. 10 East 46th-st., full size; if not sold soon will be rented. S. EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company, 121 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.
The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 629 Lexington-av., below 54th-st.; house 20x50, lot 80 feet. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

At Poughkeepsie, an elegant country-seat just south of the boundary line of the city, consisting of nearly twelve acres, with a large and elegant house, containing about thirty rooms, and replete with modern conveniences. Also, the property adjoining on the south, containing eight acres. Further description is unnecessary, as it is supposed any one disposed to purchase will examine the premises. Price $32,000 for house and ground attached. Apply to
J. P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York,
or W. H. CROSBY, No. 261 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A HANDsome villa, with six acres of ground, beautifully laid out; stable, carriage-house, with inclosed glass harness cases; cow and tool house; hennery; asparagus, strawberry and forcing beds, &c.; situated between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, directly opposite the New-York Yacht Club; has 300 feet shore front; inclosed terrace and Summer-house overlooking the Bay; boat-house; house 42x40, conservatory and wing attached; has all the conveniences of a City residence; a more beautiful spot cannot be found within thirty miles of New-York; accessible to Wall-st. Ferry by the Bay Ridge boat, Summer and Winter, within thirty-five minutes; occupied by the proprietor, J. DICKINSON, 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT and farm in the town of Rye, Westchester County; large and elegant mansion, 50x135 feet, with about 270 acres of land; beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views of the Sound and surrounding country, embracing Holliday's Park; location perfectly healthy, and easy of access many times a day by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Rye or Portchester, from either of which depots it is distant about four miles. Mansion contains all modern conveniences; excellent stables, large carriage-houses, good barn, icehouse, graperies, greenhouse, (large brook runs through the place,) and all necessary out-buildings on the premises. Is in every respect a residence, built and improved by the present owner at a cost of over $100,000, independent of the land; elegantly furnished, and all in fine order. Plan can be seen at the office. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island—the residence of the late Dr. J. S. Westervelt. The premises consist of a large dwelling-house, contains furnace, gas and water, large stable, greenhouse and grapery, very fine garden, and much fruit of all varieties; about nine acres of land; ten minutes from Tompkinsville and New-Brighton ferries; forty minutes from Wall-st.; communication hourly through the day and evening; views of bay, ocean and City unsurpassed; perfectly healthful location. If not sold previously as a whole, it will be offered in May in parcels. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.; or, to
T. WESTERVELT, Executor,
No. 56 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINing advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares, for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Sing Sing, most beautifully located on a commanding ridge, with extended views of Hudson River and surrounding country, eight acres of fine land, beautiful lawn, planted with over 1,000 evergreens, besides a great variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs; buildings all new and in perfect order; hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A house, with two and a half acres of ground, stable, &c.; house part stone and wood; first floor finished in hard wood; eight bedrooms; all conveniences; about ten minutes' walk from landing; the grounds are well laid out with shade and fruit trees, garden, &c. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A beautiful country-seat, 83 acres under highest cultivation; large stables, gardens, quantities of fruit, forest shade-trees; large commodious residence; every convenience, gas, water, stream; price very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ON CENTRE-ST.—ORANGE, N. J., MACadamized, lighted with gas; elegant place; eight acres; adjoining Samuel Colgate, Esq.; residence 40x50; all modern improvements; large stables, greenhouse; large garden, fruit, lawns. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine. Orange real estate a specialty.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR A GENTEEL family, twenty rooms, situation best, stables, trees, shrubbery, complete; $10,000; depot two minutes. Also, fifteen acres for speculation, seven minutes, adjoining Stewart's Garden City. Also, best store property in village. Price low; terms easy. Picture of residence at BIGGS & SON'S, No. 206 Broadway.

ON MILBURN HILL, THREE MINUTES from depot, one hour from City.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., offer a beautiful complete place, 1¼ acres; French-roofed house, bath-room, laundry; excellent location; neighborhood; grounds terraced; large road frontage. Price low.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tottenville, Staten Island, with ten lots of ground; near the depot; twenty-five miles from the City; cheap and terms easy.
W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.
Or J. W. WILBUR, Tottenville, Staten Island.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT MONTROSE.—Large brick house, brown-stone trimmings, range, hot and cold water throughout; seventeen acres of land; variety of fruit; good out-buildings; fine river and inland views.
BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE COUNtry-seats and smaller places on the Hudson and elsewhere near New-York for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, by BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

THE LAST OF THE CHEAP LANDS of Long Island for sale, two tracts at Islip, one of 300 acres and one of 600.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20.10x45 feet, lot 100 feet, on the south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; ready to occupy by the 10th of April; price, $15,250; cash $6,250, mortgage $9,000, five years, seven per cent. Apply to S. B. VREELAND, No. 242 Harrison-st., near Court, or E. V. CLARK, J. Boynton's Son & Co., No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, TO PRIvate family only, brown-stone house, 14 by 60, No. 109 East 40th-st.; rent $225 per month; also, for sale or to rent, furnished, the brown-stone high-stoop four-story new house, No. 161 East 46th-st., 16.8 by 55; rent $200 per month.
JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNtry residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH-stoop brick house, with garden lot adjoining, being the tenth house west of Boulevard-place, 10th-av., on north side of 69th-st. Inquire of ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 120 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, to rent, several villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade-trees, all modern conveniences, delightfully located, near ferry, 35 minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 28¼ Broadway, or No. 92 Front-st.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a furnished house, in complete order, with garden, stable and bath-house, situated on the south shore, adjacent to residence of Mr. Wm. Fellowes. Apply to WM. B. CROCKER, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON NORTH RIVER, 105TH AND 107th sts., two houses, with all improvements; vegetable garden, &c.; partially or fully furnished. Inquire at Woodlawn, 106th and 107th sts., North River.

TO LET—ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 101st-st. and the Bloomingdale Road, a good dwelling-house and stable, with about seven lots. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 79 5th-av.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO RENT, AT Morristown, N. J., the residence of John Hone. Parties wishing to see the place will please apply for a permit at the office of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, near the depot, a desirable house, ten rooms; modern conveniences; rent $450. Inquire at the depot for T. WARRIN.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or year, a handsomely furnished cottage house, nine rooms, pleasantly located; sidewalks to door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Inquire of P. G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE RESIDENCE of L. G. Morris, at Fordam Heights, with as small quantity of land as desired; four miles from Central Park; three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad; steam-boat landing within three minutes' walk; liberal stabling; carriages, if desired; garden, green-house and grapery, coachman's and gardener's houses, gas in mansion and stable, stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without hand-pumping; the place is calculated for a Winter as well as Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe. For information and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE SUMMER, a furnished house in the country. The place is upon high and healthy grounds on the banks of the Housatonic River, and commands a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country; two and a half hours' distant from New-York City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' drive from the Junction Depot; one mile only from the Sound; house contains seventeen rooms, replete with all conveniences; the out-buildings are complete, embracing stable, carriage-house, cow-house, (with cow,) chicken-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) and wash-house; facilities for boating and fishing unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 1,682 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY French attic and basement stone house, 42 feet wide and 86 feet deep, on 8th-av., corner of 92d-st., facing the Central Park, with twenty-two lots of ground, handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable gardens; handsome shade-trees and abundance of fruit-trees, fine grapery, green-house, stable, &c.; the place is splendidly situated, of easy access, and affords all the pleasures of a country home with the conveniences of a City house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LEASE—ON THE BANKS OF THE East River, half a mile above Astoria, (three-quarters of an hour by boat from Peck-slip, half an hour by carriage to Central Park,) a country residence; house 60x54. Ten acres of land, lawn, flower and kitchen gardens. Every variety of choicest fruits and flowers. The house is partially furnished, has a furnace, and has been used as a Winter residence. There are stables, barns, greenhouse, bath-house and ice-house on premises. Rent $2,500. Apply at No. 3 East 45th-st.

TO RENT—AT THROGG'S NECK, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of steam-boat landing, a very desirable country-place, consisting of two and one-half-story house, 45x50 feet, fully furnished, five and one-fourth acres of land, fine garden, stable, barn, cow-house, &c.; would rent for the Summer or by the year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

AT TARRYTOWN—TWENTY-FIVE miles from New-York, on Hudson River, for sale a new frame house, thoroughly built; has double Mansard slate roof, hot and cold water, bath-room, heater, gas, bells, ample closets, and every convenience; lot 36x152; location central, on high ground, convenient to depot, churches, schools, &c.; price, $7,500; terms very easy. Apply to Rev. Mr. GUILBERT, Tarrytown.

A HOTEL, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for sale or to let, known as the "Island House," desirably located on the main street at Tottenville, S. I., adjoining the depot, the terminus of the Staten Island Railroad and steam ferry to Perth Amboy; building large; rooms airy, and in fine order. Inquire of W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, or J. W. WILBUR, at Tottenville.

TO RENT, AT BERGEN, N. J.—FURnished or unfurnished, a handsome modern French-roof dwelling, nearly new, containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground; gas and water in house; burglar-alarm, weather strips, &c.; location unsurpassed; rent $800, or with furniture, $1,100. Apply to G. VREELAND & SONS, Library Hall, Bergen, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence in Westchester County, twenty miles from City Hall, and one mile from Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings.

Also a cottage-house at Newark, with front extension, four minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Apply to B. KISSAM, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE OF the best and most desirably located places in the city; five minutes from depot; house contains about fifteen rooms; about one acre of land; will be rented, furnished, to a private family only, for $4,000 per annum, or unfurnished, for $2,500 a year. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN perfect order, in eligible position, with pleasant and attractive surroundings; five minutes from the depots, and convenient to the City; rent $650; has gas throughout. Apply to E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Jamaica, Long Island, or Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO RENT—A LARGE house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house; well located, commanding fine river views; within five minutes' walk of depot; in first-class order. BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, an elegant brown-stone three-story house, (nearly new,) pleasantly situated in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; carpets and shades with the house if desired. Reference required. Apply to owner, J. G. HITCHCOCK, No. 271 Canal-st.

TO RENT—AT EAST GOSHEN, CONN., near Litchfield, a very desirable country residence, with ten acres of land, 120 miles from New-York, on the Housatonic Railroad; rent, $350. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE beautiful cottages of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rents low; access by Harlem boats from Peck-slip and 11th-st. to Astoria, or ferries from James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE sea-shore, south side Staten Island, with three or five acres of ground, abundance of fruit, also fine garden; rent moderate. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.—If you want to hire or purchase furnished or unfurnished houses, call on J. YOUMANS, agent, opposite depot, Yonkers.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm, with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION—A two-story and basement brick house, with gas and water; rent, $650. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, all improvements, No. 407 East 84th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—NO. 115 EAST 25TH-ST.; CENTRAL location; in perfect order. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, Long Island; eleven rooms; ample grounds; five minutes' walk from depot.
R. S. BOWNE, No. 7 Burling-slip.

TO RENT—FOR BOARD OF OWNER AND wife, country-seat near the City. Office of H. B. STANTON, No. 4 Warren-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 713 Broadway,
Offers for let or lease:
The store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent, $1,800; NO LIQUOR.

Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

CHEAPEST OFFICES IN THE CITY.
TO LET,
No. 162 Broadway, one flight up; each office heated by steam free of charge; offices newly painted; rents from $400 to $700. Apply to
TAYLOR & STEARNS,
No. 1½ Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE, NO. 661, OPposite Bond-st., to let; size 25 by 100 feet, together with the four-story store in the rear, No. 198 Mercer-st., making 25 by 200 feet, divided to suit applicants; immediate possession; rent low. Apply at No. 128 Fulton-st.

A FINE FRONT OFFICE, 25X35, WITH four large plate-glass windows, No. 177 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., to let. Inquire of A. S. PATTERSON, International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 152 Broadway.

A COMMODIOUS AND CHEERFUL Hall in a central location which has been used for religious services during the past three years, may be obtained for the same purpose. Apply to WM. B. DE GARMO, No. 82 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND BASEments, No. 66 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway, adjoining Mutual Life building.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE STORE FLOOR AND BASEment No. 346 6th-av., to be altered or repaired to suit a good tenant. Inquire of ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; size 25 by 130; possession 1st May. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE and basement, 40x100; rent very low. Apply at S. T. & A. T. MEYER, No. 81 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED—BY A family of four adults, six rooms for housekeeping, between 4th and 7th avs.; bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent $50 per month. Address BICKNALL, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOTS ON one of the leading avenues, for which cash and a valuable plot of unimproved property, free from all incumbrances, situated on the Southern Boulevard, and near the 3d av. iron bridge, will be paid.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.—SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Premises Nos. 337 and 339, between 1st and 2d avs.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and lot, No. 328, near 1st-av.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET—Lot and stable, No. 225.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET—Vacant lot, No. 228, near 3d-av.

STANTON-STREET—House and lot, No. 231, corner Pitt.

STANTON-STREET—Three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 219, 217, 215.

DELANCY-STREET—Brick house and lot, No. 125.

BROOME-STREET—Nos. 244 and 246, corner Ludlow-st.

LUDLOW-STREET—Three-story English basement brick house, No. 81.

LUDLOW-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 83.

SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, between 1st and 2d avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET—Two lots, near Grand Boulevard.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SPLENDID RESIDENCES.

EAST SIXTIETH-STREET—Four-story high-stoop houses and lots, Nos. 244 and 246, between 3d and 2d avs.; first-class in every respect; hard-finished wood; all modern improvements.

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 127 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in splendid order, and contains all improvements.

EAST FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 115, between 4th and Lexington avs.; in fine order, and fitted with modern conveniences.

EAST SIXTIETH-STREET—Three-story French-roof brown-stone house and lot, No. 231, north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; in first-rate order, and containing every convenience.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
HANDSOME HOUSES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Four-story brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 161, north side, between 6th and 7th avs., elegantly frescoed, and in splendid order.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 441, north side, between 9th and 10th avs., in fine order, with all improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 9TH-ST., AND LOTS ON 10TH-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. H. Baker and P. H. Jonas, Executors:

NINTH-STREET, BROOKLYN—The plot of land, together with the two-story and attic frame house thereon, situate on the southerly side of 9th-st., sixty feet east of 4th-av. The house is filled in with brick, 23x46 feet, with an extension of 13x20 feet, contains nine rooms, bath-room, painted walls, marble mantels; halls and parlors are finished in black-walnut; gas throughout; piazza in front and rear. Lot 40x112.6 feet.

TENTH-STREET—Two lots, situate on the north side of 10th-st., sixty feet east of 4th-av., and immediately in the rear of the 9th-st. property; each 20x80 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD AND 128TH AND 129TH STS. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Seven lots, west side, between 128th and 129th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three lots, north side, 75 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—Three lots, south side, 75 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AMITY-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY-STREET—The two and a half story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Amity-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., and known as No. 106.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the north side of Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, and known as No. 49 Bleecker-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 128 1ST-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-AVENUE—The five-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts., and known as No. 128. Lot 25.10x55 feet.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
WEDNESDAY, April 12,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

MITCHELL-PLACE, EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Three-story high-stoop house, No. 11 Mitchell-place, 180 feet east of 1st-av., together with that part of the private street known as Mitchell-place, lying directly in front of said house.

EAST SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three-story brick house, basement and sub-cellar, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 233 East 78th-st., 13.10x50x102.2; all modern improvements, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c.; house in good repair.

Maps and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. Adjourned Executor's Sale, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 3 P. M., on the premises, of two neat cottages and a desirable residence, being the property of E. A. JAQUES, deceased, on Prospect and Waverly sts. and Oakland-avenue, Hudson City, Jersey City Heights. This property is well located on a prominent corner. The large house contains eleven rooms, and is attractive in appearance, and has six lots of land, well improved. The cottages contain seven rooms each.

For full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

J. H. HINDLE, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION.
THE GREAT EAST SIDE PROPERTY,
PATERSON, N. J.
GREAT SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS
ON EASTER MONDAY.

J. H. HINDLE, auctioneer, will sell at Public auction on EASTER MONDAY, April 10, 1871, the best property in Paterson, part of the Willis-st. tract. Great bargains may be expected. Be on hand to secure them. Now is the time to secure a suburban home. Lots will never be cheaper. Terms easy. Very little cash required. Balance can remain on mortgage for five years. Sale will commence and continue daily at 1 P. M. until adjourned. Horse-cars will run free from Erie Depot. If Monday should be wet, sale will commence on Tuesday.
A. DERROM.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE THE EBLING ESTATE.
VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE ON HARLEM RIVER, 121ST-ST.

HOUSE and NINE LOTS OF GROUND on the south side of 121st-st., extending to the river, with all the rights of riparian owners, will be sold at public auction, by JAMES A. FLEURY, auctioneer, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
25 NASSAU-ST.

TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, absolute sale of Brooklyn lots in the XIXth and XXIId Wards, situate on Heyward-st., near Wythe-av. and 6th-st., near 5th-av. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneers.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 15th day of March, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on 42d-st., in the City of New-York, sell the property of the bankrupt consisting of all the property mortgaged by a chattel mortgage made by A. M. De Lavalette to James E. Shaw, Dec. 1, 1866, covering a quantity of household furniture:

All the property mortgaged under the chattel mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to said James E. Shaw, dated Feb. 1, 1870.

All the property mortgaged under the mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to John Matthews on or about Aug. 10, 1870.

All the property transferred by Julius A. Robinson, or by him and Frederick P. Naehr to James E. Shaw, under certain bills of sale.

All other personal property of said Julius A. Robinson.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the Reunion Hotel, in 42d-st., in said City of New-York.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the property known as Nos. 641 and 643 4th-av., in the City of New-York, the last two parcels being known as the Park-avenue Hotel.

Dated New-York, March 31, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed to April 10, at the same hour and place.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

PEREMPTORY ASSIGNEES' SALE.—By order of the United States Court, will be sold by auction without reserve on TUESDAY next, 11th April, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, terms cash, Lease of BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and SIX LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325 East 11th-st., New-York City. Wm. E. Brockway's old stand; good-will, and a trade of 100 bbls. per day. Also 600 bbls. stock ale, 9 trucks, 11 horses, harness, engines, boilers, presses, pumps, vats, tubs, worms, refrigerator, well pump, good well of cool water, 2,000 hogsheads, 3,000 barrels, 500 half-barrels, and all other fixtures and apparatus in complete order for brewing 200 bbls. per day; ready to start forthwith. For particulars inquire at the Brewery, of
J. M. GUITEAU, No. 28 East 28th-st.
JOHN GORDON, No. 3 State-st.,
Assignees.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th sts. and 36th

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS.

LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.—The stock in this department is now complete, and contains many novelties recently imported from Europe expressly for the season.

LADIES' CLOAK DEPARTMENT.—This department offers an assortment of Cloaks, both imported and of our own manufacture, which for style, quality and general attractiveness, cannot be excelled by any house in the City. Also, Broche shawls, Lace shawls Ottoman and striped shawls in endless variety.

INFANTS' WARDROBES.—These wardrobes, which have become so deservedly popular, are offered in great variety, and at prices which must commend themselves to all.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.—Many attractions in Upholstery Goods have recently been added to our stock, and we now recommend our assortment to the consideration of our patrons and the public. Hotels, Houses and Steamboats fitted up at short notice.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.—An unusually large and well-selected stock of Table Cloths, Napkins, Table Damask, Doilies, Druggets, Huck Towels, Bath Towels, Friction Towels, Combs, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR'S,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

SUITS, JACKETS, &C.
THREE CASES OF THE NEWEST PARIS SUITS,
Imported expressly for the opening of last Wednesday, but which arrived too late, will be exhibited on
MONDAY, 10TH INST.

HOSIERY.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY NOW OPEN OF
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE, IN SANDAL-LACE AND EMBROIDERED.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMITATION BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND SPUN HOSE, IN TARTANS AND FANCY STRIPES.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE.
LADIES' SILK AND LISLE THREAD OPERA HOSE.
MEN'S COTTON, LISLE THREAD.
REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

UNDER-WEAR.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS;
MEDICATED SCARLET DITTO, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FANCY COATINGS.
AN UNSURPASSED STOCK OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW OPEN FOR
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT RETAIL.

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE CARPETS.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 10TH INST.,
SMYRNA,
AUBUSSON,
AXMINSTER, AND
TOURNAY CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE,
Forming together the largest and most beautiful assortment of these goods EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.
ALSO,
Fresh arrivals: French Moquette, Axminster, Royal Wilton, English Brussels, and Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain
CARPETS,
AND
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
AT
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

A CARD.
JACKSON'S,
Broadway and Waverley-Place,
HAS ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES
IN
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS, IRON FRAME AND CANVAS, MESH GRENADINES, &c.
ALSO,
COMPLETE SUITS FOR MOURNING,
READY MADE.

JUST OPENED.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS and SACKS bought at panic prices previous to the siege of Paris. BLACK GUIPURE THREAD and FRENCH LACES, COLORED CLUNY, VALENCIENNES and POINT LACES, HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS. Entirely new and fresh patterns at extremely low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—A fine lot, comprising very recent purchases in Europe, at attractive prices.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 738 BROADWAY,
NEAR ASTOR-PLACE.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.,
NEW STYLES, SPRING TRADE, 1871
AT LOW PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1871, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
WM. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN GOVERNORS of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York, will be held at No. 20 Union-place, on the 12th inst.; poll to be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1½ P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
APRIL 5, 1871.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—LONG ESTABlished; a good location; satisfactory reasons for selling; very low and good lease. Address COAL, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

McGIBBON & CO.
No. 172 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, NAPKINS, TABLE-CLOTHS, DOILIES AND TOWELINGS, HEAVY HUCK TOWELS, LARGE SIZE, $2 PER DOZEN AND UPWARD.
QUILTS AND FLANNELS IN EVERY VARIETY.
HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND THIS A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SELECTING FROM OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK AND VERY LOW MARKET PRICES.

HOSIERY.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY JUST OPENED.
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN, SILK AND LISLE HOSE.
LADIES' IMITATION BALBRIGGAN, AND CHOICE ENGLISH AND GERMAN COTTON HOSE.
CHILDREN'S SILK, BALBRIGGAN AND FANCY HOSE.
GENTS' REAL BALBRIGGANS, LISLE AND FANCY SOCKS.

UNDER-WEAR.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SILK, GAUZE, AND GOSSAMER MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.

UPHOLSTERY.
IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE HAVE JUST OPENED SOME VERY NEW DESIGNS IN SILK GOODS, TAPESTRIES AND STRIPED TERRIES.
SWISS, GUIPURE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WHITE HOLLAND AND PAINTED SHADES, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
ALSO, THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF REAL FRENCH GLAZED AND CRETONNE CHINTZ, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARD.

McGIBBON & CO.,
172 5th-av., Cor. 22d-st.

AT KINZEY'S,

BARGAINS
IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT.

PARASOL DEPARTMENT.
AT KINZEY'S.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
AT KINZEY'S.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FRENCH FLOWERS.
AT KINZEY'S.
BONNET AND HAT DEPARTMENT.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR LADIES, MISSES AND BOYS, COMMENCING AT 25c. UP TO FINE GOODS.
AT KINZEY'S.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
WIDE RICH SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 66c., 72c., 86c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 4c., 6c., 10c. yard.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
RICH ROMAN RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 33c., 40c., 46c., 50c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF SCARFS, NECK RIBBONS, &c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 46c. up.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
AT KINZEY'S.
THOUSANDS OF PIECES OF SILK AND SATIN TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, AND GIMPS, FROM 3c. yard up to 25c.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
AT KINZEY'S.
26,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, FROM 2c. yard to 96c.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
FINE WORKED MUSLIN SETS (EVERY SET IN A BOX) FOR 50c. entire set.
AT KINZEY'S.
HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 6c. pair up.
MISSES' WHITE HOSE, 6c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.
EXTRA LENGTH BALBRIGGANS, 46c. pair.
LADIES' FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE, 28c. pair.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
LADIES' IRON FRAME REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 19c., 20c., 25c., 31c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 6c. pair up.
GENTS' LISLE THREAD HOSE, 25c.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
OPENING 800 DOZEN KID GLOVES, ONE AND TWO BUTTONS, NEW SPRING SHADES, 53c., 60c., 73c., 75c., 93c.
AT KINZEY'S.
UP-STAIRS DEPARTMENT.
No. 691 BROADWAY.
AUCTION LOTS OF DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LINENS, LACE CURTAINS, PLAID AND FANCY MUSLINS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASK, MARSEILLES QUILTS, LININGS,
ALL AUCTION GOODS AND UNDER PRICE.
AT KINZEY'S.
800 ROUNDS ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, EVERY COLOR, 10c. ounce.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.
JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-law6mM*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL apply to the Commissioners of the Land Office at Albany, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May, next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for a grant in perpetuity, for the beneficial enjoyment of the undersigned as adjacent owner, and to promote the commerce of the State, of about ten and nine hundred and fifteen thousandths acres of land under the waters of Harlem River, adjoining land now actually owned and occupied by the undersigned, situate in the town of West Farms, County of Westchester, bounded northerly by lands of Nathaniel P. Bailey, easterly by lands of Moses Devoe, southerly by the public road leading to Fordham Landing, and westerly by the said Harlem River.
LEONARD W. JEROME.
STRONG & SHEPARD, attorneys for applicant,
No. 90 Broadway, New-York City.

MACHINERY.

JOHN T. DUNKIN,
NOS. 552, 554 and 556 WEST 27TH-ST.,
BUILDER OF STEAM-ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
Special attention given to repairs and new work for sugar refineries, marble mills, and gas works. Several engines for sale.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Iowa..........Sat., April 15 | India..........Sat., May 6
Australia.....Sat., April 22 | Columbia.....Sat., May 13
Europa........Sat., April 29 | Anglia........Sat., May 20

And an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., April 12 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29
China, Wednesday, April 26 | Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE.......Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU....Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, April 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, April 29, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........May 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...May 6, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........May 10, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 15, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, April 22.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Siberia, Saturday, April 8 | Aleppo, Th'sday, April 27
Tarifa, Thursday, April 20 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 13th April.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........April 13
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE (via Nassau)..April 20
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........April 27

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Monday, May 8
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs., May 18

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 4 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 33 North River, on SATURDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 22.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, B. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from six feet to four feet, eight and one half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of its numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and providing the necessary rolling stock, and for other improvements and purposes of the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage.

The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,800,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 393 miles of road owned and operated by the Company, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The total mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,800,000, or about $27,500 per mile.

The new bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States income tax, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and so graduated and regulated as to take up the whole amount of bonds before their maturity. The bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.

The Company now offer for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) as follows: Proposals for the same (in amounts not less that five thousand dollars,) will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 10th day of April next, specifying amount and price offered. The money to be payable in five installments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first installment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October, 1871. It being understood that, in all cases, the interest which has accrued upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked: "Proposal for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,

Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY of Kentucky, as a very safe and desirable investment. They are only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 87½ and accrued interest. The Bonds offered are on the completed portion of the Road, which is now in successful operation.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS

WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY: You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at Delmonico's, Chambers-st. and Broadway, at 1 o'clock, to devise measures to relieve the Company from the hands of the receiver.

D. R. MANGAM, } Stockholders.
B. H. HUTTON, }

APRIL 7, 1871.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st.,
New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

Sealed proposals addressed to William A. Hayes, Treasurer, Boston, Mass., will be received until Tuesday, 25th April, 1871, for the sale of $25,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated 1st July, 1868.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1871. The accepted bids declared and the successful bidders only notified.

GEO. T. BIGELOW, } Trustees.
J. J. DIXWELL, }

MARCH 31, 1871.

NOTICE—$30,000—DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned trustees, to secure the payment of the land grant mortgage bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon on the 20th day of April, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of thirty of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said land.

W. S. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

APRIL 3, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner 3d av. and 9th st. (Bible House.)—The election for directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 10th day of April, between 12 and 1 o'clock.—By order President and Directors. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st. Money deposited on or before April 15 will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary. | WM. M. GILES, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8. Money deposited on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1, at six per cent. F. A. CONKLING, President.

WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $8,515,867 65.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,280,430 97; surplus, $162,517 04.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE April 20 draw from April 1 Six per Cent. Interest. Dime Savings Bank, No. 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, near the ferries.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1871, for the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the Santee, Yancton, Whetstone, Upper Missouri, Cheyenne River, Grand River and Red Cloud's Agencies, in the State of Nebraska and Dakota Territory:

AT THE SANTEE AGENCY.

158,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
48,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 4,000 pounds per month.
273,750 pounds Flour, or 22,812½ pounds per month.
14,600 pounds Coffee, (green.)
29,206 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
1,825 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
3,650 pounds Soap, in boxes.
3,650 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE YANCTON AGENCY.

317,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
96,000 pounds Bacon, or 8,000 pounds per month.
547,500 pounds Flour, or 45,625 pounds per month.
29,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
58,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
3,650 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
7,300 pounds Soap, in boxes.
7,300 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE WHETSTONE AGENCY.

792,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
240,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 20,000 pounds per month.
1,368,750 pounds Flour, or 114,062½ pounds per month.
83,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
146,000 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
9,125 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
18,250 pounds Soap, in boxes.
18,250 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

396,250 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
120,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 10,000 pounds per month.
684,375 pounds Flour, or 57,031¼ pounds per month.
41,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
7,300 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
4,562½ pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
9,125 pounds Soap, in boxes.
9,125 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

634,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
192,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 16,000 pounds per month.
1,095,000 pounds Flour, or 91,250 pounds per month.
58,400 pounds Coffee, (green.)
116,800 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
7,300 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
14,600 pounds Soap, in boxes.
14,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

1,109,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250 pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

1,109,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250 pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least one thousand pounds each, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July, 1871, at which time about one fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th day of July and the 1st and 15th of August, 1871.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, beef cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the articles, except Beef, must be delivered at the several agencies between the 1st and 15th day of July, 1871.

The bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks.

The coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles at any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts from the agents to whom the supplies are delivered, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties (not bidders) to the effect that if the bid is accepted, the bidder or bidders will immediately enter into a written contract in accordance therewith.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1871.

NOTE.—The place for receiving bids and samples under the above advertisement has been changed from Washington, D. C., to No. 103 Duane-st., New-York City, which place will be open for business on and after April 15.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 41, 42, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 1, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1871, for furnishing such quantities of

STATIONERY

as may be required in the Department of Texas from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

600 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
13,030 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
11,610 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
223 dozen 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
8 dozen 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
5,087 pounds Linen Thread.
575 pounds Cotton Thread.
262,595 yards Calico, standard prints, 64 square.
66,000 Blue Drilling, equal to "Stark A."
28,000 yards Bed Ticking, equal to "Conestoga C C A."
187,000 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
71,800 yards Duck, equal to "Bear Duck."
17,600 yards Linsey, equal to "Park Mills."
30,000 yards Blue Flannel.
29,932 yards Red Flannel.
964 dozen Men's Socks.
316 dozen Women's Hose.
361 dozen Children's Hose.
17,182 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,300 Gray Flannel Shirts.
5,312 Hickory Shirts.
195 Calico Shirts.
20,490 yards Satinet.
500 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
10,000 pounds Yarn, (assorted colors.)
200 Fancy Woolen Shirts.
100 yards Bleached Sheeting, for shrouds.
270 yards Jeans.
270 yards Blue Check.
75 Balmoral Skirts.
140 heavy Blanket Shawls.
25 single Blanket Shawls.
80 Woolen Counterpanes.
800 yards Colored Drilling, (for dress lining.)
1,000 yards Blue Denims.
2,154 pounds Gilling Twine.
1,404 pounds Cotton Maitre.
684 dozen Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds, best cast-steel.
167 dozen half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds, handled, best cast-steel.
5,220 Tinned Iron Kettles.
3,780 Fry-pans.
345 dozen Tin Pans, (2, 4 and 6 quarts.)
317 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
776 dozen Tin Cups.
1,840 dozen Butcher-knives.
21 dozen Hand-saw Files.
225 dozen Tin Pails, (no covers.)
40 dozen Tin Pails, (with covers.)
1,040 dozen Hoes, best cast-steel.
15 dozen Spades, best cast-steel.
20 dozen Coffee-pots, (2 and 4 quarts.)
100 dozen Table Knives and Forks.
5,700 Camp Kettles.
328,000 Needles.
25 gross open Thimbles.
1,164 dozen Awls.
589 dozen Awl Handles.
200,000 brass-headed Nails.
50 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
51 dozen Cast-steel Shears.
110 dozen Wire Sieves, (in nests of 3.)
290 dozen Pairs Wool Cards.
500 pounds Indigo.
300 Sides Bridle Leather.
850 Beaver Traps, (Newhouse, No. 4.)
300 Muskrat Traps.
200 Fox Traps, (Newhouse, No. 2.)
100 Mink Traps.
8 dozen Skinning Knives.
63,000 Glover's Needles.
498 dozen Ax Handles.
477 dozen Fish Hooks, (assorted sizes.)
199 dozen Fish Lines, (assorted sizes.)
106 dozen Coarse-tooth Combs.
21 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
14 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
1,400 Powhatan Pipes.
1,400 Reed Stems.
7 dozen Sheep Bells.
7 dozen Pressed Ladles.
4,300 bunches Beads.
500 Paper Pins, (assorted.)
100 gross Horn Buttons.
125 dozen Tin Plates.
3,585 Coats.
3,785 Pants.
100 Vests.
62 Military Coats.
50 Military Pants.
28 Coats for boys of 8 to 15 years of age.
26 Pants for boys of 8 to 15 years of age.
736 Pairs Men's Shoes.
765 Pairs Women's Shoes.
290 Pairs Children's Shoes.
6,720 Hats.
60,790 pounds of Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York or Philadelphia by the 25th of May next.

Also, the following Blankets, which will also be required to be delivered by the 25th day of May next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

1,480 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
880 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
150 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,240 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,650 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
850 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
3,850 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,150 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,250 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
450 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
300 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs best Army Blankets, (gray.)

Also, the following Blankets, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

1,650 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,625 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,350 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
750 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,900 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x71 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,100 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
500 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none, or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 23, 1871, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in, (here insert the proposed place of delivery,) by the, (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 23, 1871, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1871.

NOTE.—The place for receiving bids and samples under the above advertisement has been changed from Washington, D. C., to No. 103 Duane-st., New-York City, which place will be open for business on and after April 15.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Proposals for Wharf at New-London," and addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1871, for the construction of a new pile wharf at the United States Naval Station at New-London, Conn., including all labor and materials, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be examined at the office of the Engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, and also at the office of the Commandant of the United States Naval Station, at New-London, Conn., where all other necessary information regarding the work will be given. Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons to the amount of $5,000 for each, and certified to by the United States District-Attorney or Collector of Internal Revenue, that the bidder, if his offer be accepted, will, within ten days after it has been awarded to him, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the performance of the work.

DANIEL AMMEN,
Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIS EVENING,
LAST TIME OF
BROUGHAM'S COMEDY,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Messrs. BROUGHAM, GILBERT, MARLOWE, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LANAGAN, PECK; Mesdames BARRY, GERMON, MESTAYER, and others.

TUESDAY EVENING,
LAST TIME,
THE HEIR AT LAW.

Messrs. Gilbert, Stoddart, Marlowe, Ringgold, Williamson, Rockwell, Lanagan, Holland, Peck, Curran, Quigley; Mesdames Barry, Sefton, Tracy.

WEDNESDAY, last time, BIRTH.
THURSDAY, April 13,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
FOOTE'S GREAT COMEDY OF
THE LIAR,
presented with NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST.

In rehearsal, an entirely new comedy, by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., now playing with great success in London, entitled

RANDALL'S THUMB.

Also in preparation, and to be acted for the first time in four years,

ROSEDALE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT,
MARRIED
FOR
MONEY,
and
PATTER
vs.
CLATTER,

In which the celebrated comedian, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, will make his first appearance.

Other characters by Mr. W. Davidge, George Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman, Mr. Pierce, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Linda Deitz, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Claxton and Miss Ames.

*** MARRIED FOR MONEY MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

*** During Mr. MATHEWS' engagement there will be a change of programme every week. In preparation for the second week, THE CRITIC; or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IMMEDIATE AND POSITIVE SUCCESS
of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
entitled
HORIZON,

presented with complete scenic and panoramic effects. A complete cast, including

G. L. FOX and Miss AGNES ETHEL.

Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE—FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1871,
The celebrated English actor,
Mr. CRESWICK, and
LAURA KEENE,
In the great sensation drama of
NOBODY'S CHILD.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.

Box-office open. No charge for securing seats.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........14th-st..........Director
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS SEASON!
THREE MATINEES AT 2½ ON
EASTER MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

NEW FEATURES AND FRESH NOVELTIES FOR THE CLOSING WEEK.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK OF THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, GEO. DONALD, THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON, FRANK MELVILLE, AND THE ENTIRE TROUPE, IN A MOST BRILLIANT SERIES OF EXCITING FEATS OF SKILL.

STEINWAY HALL.

THE RENZ CONCERTS.

The Director has the honor of announcing the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
of the young and brilliant cantatrice,
MISS CASSIE RENZ,
in two Grand Concerts.
FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY, APRIL 13,
SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY, APRIL 15,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
the renowned contralto,
SIGNOR G. LEONI,
the distinguished tenor,
SIGNOR G. RONCONI,
the eminent baritone, &c.
FULL GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA,
CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA, can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket-office of the Hall.

Concert at 8 o'clock.

VIENNA DEMOREST

WILL GIVE
ONE GRAND CONCERT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,
assisted by Mlle. TEDESCA, J. R. THOMAS, and W. J. HILL.

CARLO MORA..........Conductor

Tickets of admission, $1, to include reserved seats if secured before the day of the concert. On the day of the concert reserved seats will be 50 cents extra, to be secured at Pond's and Ditson's music-stores.

HARTZ CONJURING REPOSITORY, NO. 743 BROADWAY.—The only place of the kind in the United States. Greatest novelties in the world for old and young. Conjuring Tricks, Ingenious Puzzles, Optical Illusions, Scientific Toys, &c., from 50 cents; Splendid Boxes of Tricks from $10 to $125. Full explanations with every article. Call or send stamp for a price list.

A SERIES OF GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS will be held in Washington, D. C., commencing on the 3d day of May, 1871, the profits of which will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the French war; 190,000 tickets, and no more, will be sold, numbered from 1 to 190,000; $860,000 worth of diamonds of the very finest quality, warranted by a diamond house, second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets without reservation, whether absent or present. This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable in America, is catalogued as follows: One Imperial set, breast-pin and ear-rings (warranted to be the finest in America,) worth $60,000; one magnificent full set, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $37,000; one similar set worth $32,000; one solitaire diamond ring worth $18,000; one magnificent set of solitaire diamond studs, worth $10,000; one beautiful lady's full set cluster, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $5,000; 9,650 sets and separate articles in all, ranging in value from $55 to $60,000 each. The proportion between the gifts and tickets is unquestionably the most favorable ever presented. The most satisfactory and authentic proofs of all our assertions, from the highest and most responsible sources and evidences of the full protection of the public, will be found in the hands of agents in all principal cities.

Orders for tickets or information addressed to our New-York office will receive prompt attention. For particulars see circulars. National Bank of the Republic, depository. TICKETS, $5. J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Agents. Office, No. 678 Broadway, New-York. Tickets for sale at P. C. Devlin's, No. 31 Nassau-st., principal Hotels, Delmonico's, A. M. Conklin's, 34th-st. and Broadway, &c.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., and Lyric Hall, 6th-av. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at a moderate price, at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. No moving in May.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board; private family; no moving; reference.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a Surplus Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The Transfer-book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of April. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 7th prox.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

COAL.

COAL.—THE BEST QUALITY OF CUMBERLAND and other semi-bituminous and bituminous coals, for steam and smithing purposes, for sale at the lowest market prices by the cargo.

GEO. W. PECK,
No. 36 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving the City will sell his horses, bright bays, seven years old, and very stylish, with Brewster landau top buggy, made by Laurence, harness, robes, &c. Apply to private stable, No. 55 East 41st-st., or address Post-office Box No. 436.

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT SIX-SEAT FAMILY Rockaway, suitable for railroad and steam-boat use. Apply at stable, No. 55 West 44th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

In compliance with the many inquiries and requests on the part of those who have been prevented by the observance of the Lental Season, during the past week, from witnessing Mr. BOOTH'S impersonation of

BERTUCCIO,
IN
THE FOOL'S REVENGE,

the management respectfully announces its repetition

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
WITH
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as DELL AQUILLA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as PHIDIAS and RAPHAEL,
in THE MARBLE HEART.

On SATURDAY EVENING next, April 15,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
will appear as
JONQUIL,
in an entirely ORIGINAL, PICTURESQUE, and DOMESTIC DRAMA, by A. W. Young, Esq., entitled
JONQUIL,
or
ONLY A HEART,
presented for the FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.

NEXT WEEK, the last one of MR. BOOTH,
RICHELIEU.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, April 24, will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, after long and elaborate preparation, Shakespeare's grand romantic play of the WINTER'S TALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1871,
Production of Shakespeare's historical tragedy in five acts,
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF
RICHARD III,
with an unequaled magnificence of appointment,
PERFECTION IN SCENERY,
SPLENDOR OF COSTUMERY,
ARMORS, BANNERS, WEAPONS,
GLITTERING PROCESSIONS,
and a company specially selected.

Richard, Duke of Gloster..........James Bennett
King Edward IV..........C. H. Morton
George, Duke of Clarence..........M. Levick
Henry, Earl of Richmond..........Neil Warner
Duke of Buckingham..........L. R. Shewell
Lord Hastings..........Theo. Hamilton
Lord Stanley..........John H. Jack
Elizabeth..........Miss Caroline Carson
Margaret..........Mme. Ponisi
Duchess of York..........Mrs. Farren
Lady Anne..........Miss Louisa Hawthorne

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
of
THE LINGARDS.
PLUTO.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of the Lingards.
MONDAY, APRIL 17,
PLUCK.
First appearance of GEORGE CLARKE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ACROSS | OLIVER | CONTINENT.
ACROSS | DOUD | CONTINENT.
ACROSS | BYRON. | CONTINENT.
ACROSS | | CONTINENT.
ACROSS | | CONTINENT.

GRAND MATINEE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
FAIRIES OF THE ENCHANTED ISLE.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN and HIPPODROME, the largest and most attractive combination of

EXHIBITIONS ON EARTH,
with its marvelous aggregation of
LIVING RARE WILD BEASTS; its
FIVE HUNDRED MEN, HORSES, CAMELS, ELEPHANTS, DROMEDARIES, GNOOS, AND ZEBRAS,

One hundred thousand CURIOSITIES. The GREAT COLISEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND ART, combined, although in a separate tent, with

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

All of which will be exhibited in
TWO COLOSSAL TENTS,
FOR ONE SINGLE PRICE OF ADMISSION,
will open in Brooklyn, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st., for
ONE WEEK,
commencing
MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.

Two exhibitions daily, afternoon and evening. Admission to the three great shows only 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents. No extra charge to Dan Castello's Great Circus.

Will also exhibit—Greenpoint, MONDAY, April 17; Williamsburg, 18 and 19; Jersey City, 20 and 21; Hoboken, 22; Paterson, 24; Orange, 25; Morristown, 26; Elizabeth, 27; Newark, 28 and 29; Hudson City, May 1.

POSTPONEMENT.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET OPERA-HOUSE.
POSTPONEMENT.
NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
CARD.

In consequence of the extensive alterations and improvements that Messrs. Newcomb & Arlington's new Opera-house is now undergoing, the management find it impossible to open Monday, April 10, as heretofore announced, but will positively open one week later, MONDAY EVENING, April 17.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

Military and civic promenade concert at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, from 8 to 1 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Regiment, or of the following members of the Committee:

T. F. W. Taylor, No. 72 Franklin-st.
W. A. Burtis, Jr., No. 102 Broadway.
F. A. Goodwin, No. 198 Broadway.
W. D. Sloane, No. 655 Broadway.
L. B. Rader, No. 123 Pearl-st.
P. J. Bogert, No. 615 Broadway.

EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

Excursion to Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1. Procure information from AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH FAIR—IN new Sunday-school Building, on 128th-st., near 4th-av., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS.

LECTURES.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Mr. FAVARGER'S new daily French Course have decided to meet in the fine Lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8½ o'clock in the morning. Beginning or advanced scholars are immediately initiated into French conversation.

A. A. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, APRIL 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of officers of this association will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock. The polls will be held open from 8 to 9 o'clock. By order,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Commanding.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Society of the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York will be held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, (11th-st., west of 5th-av.,) on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HENRY M. TABER, Recording Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Monday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 3d	6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 6th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 6th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th	12:00 M.	Monday, 10th	8:00 A. M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5:15, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

EASTER.

A Bright and Joyous Resurrection Day.

SUNSHINE IN THE SANCTUARIES.

All Nature Blossoming Into Renewed Life.

Appropriate Services in the Churches--Cheerful Views From the Pulpit--Words of Hope and Comfort From Eminent Divines.

The early-dawn Easter chimes rang their glad echoes under a hazy canopy yesterday, but at the second "sound of the church-going bells," a burst of sunshine scattered the cloudy veil, and bathed the City in a golden flood. Everybody and everything seemed happy. The birds appeared to sing never so sweetly, the faces of the people shone with pleasure, the beasts of burden acted gladly in the first glow of Spring heat, and even the dusty stone and dull bricks glistened under the all-pervading radiance. Animate and inanimate nature with one accord seemed joined in the expression of praise and adoration. Not the least suggestive of these many beautiful voices of symbolism was the new-born verdure in the parks and door-yards; the budding trees, the sparkling waters in the fountains and pools, and the earlier plants putting on again their renewed Spring-time mortality, after the long death of Winter, and burial under frost and snow. The pious peals from the tall steeples and towers seemed to swing out their echoes over the roof-tops and down through the streets with a voluntary enthusiasm. At the usual hours of service this bell-chorus, heard at a distance, produced a most inspiring effect, and to this partly the reader may ascribe any seeming extravagances of this present writing.

IN THE STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES.

Rarely, if ever, was there such a spectacle in the streets, parks and other places of public resort. Throngs of early risers made devout pilgrimages to their various shrines, and worshiped within cathedral or abbey walls while the chirping birds gave adoring response without, before the dancing sunbeams gilded the eastern spires, or the great Metropolis seemed to have entirely awakened from the slumbers of the preceding night. Later, the number of pilgrims and loiterers increased.

After 9 o'clock multitudes filled the thoroughfares, and streams of humanity flowed churchward. Long lines of carriages surrounded the church blocks. The City cars were crowded; seats, platforms and straps were over-run—the superfluous eager riders seeming to hang on "by the very skin of their teeth." All the people were in holiday attire, the ladies gay and brilliant in new styles of every hue; and the gentlemen also—with the miniature bouquet on the coat-lappel. In the afternoon, all the avenues leading to Central Park poured an unceasing tide of elegant equipages and well-dressed pleasure seekers toward the gates. There was a bewildering display of radiant faces, rich and varied costumes, all sorts of turn-outs and a medley of humanity and incidents. The Park itself, in its Spring dress, with its emerald-hued turf, glittering fountain jets and moving figures presented a kaleidoscopic vision of animated brilliancy.

THE FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The floral decorations were innumerable, and almost indescribable; ubiquitous and unstinted. Even some of the carriage-horses were garlanded. But the churches were miracles of beauty. If all the genii of fairy-land had joined hands, they could scarcely have produced a more enchanting transformation than was presented in the loveliness of the sanctuaries yesterday. The grim stone pillars, niches, walls and cornices seemed to have budded and blossomed as the rose. Flowers of every hue and richest perfume appeared everywhere. They seemed to have taken root in kindly soil. Out of the baptismal waters grew pale lilies, and on the altars mountains of roses. Crosses, anchors, crowns, harps, wreaths and pyramids, of scarlet and white, shone under the dazzling glare of gas jets, and the atmosphere under vaulted roof, in long-drawn aisle, nave, and porch was saturated with most delicious fragrance. Invidious preferences in naming the churches could scarcely be given. All were beautiful.

Services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Sermon on the Resurrection by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The congregation assembled at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, was unusually large. Not even standing room was to be obtained by those who delayed their arrival until the time for service to commence. The pulpit, or rather platform, was gracefully decorated with flowers, the odor from which filled the entire edifice. An anthem, specially adapted to the occasion, was well rendered by the choir, after which Mr. BEECHER gave eloquent utterance in prayer, to the emotions that fill all Christian hearts upon the anniversary of the resurrection.

The text of the sermon was the twenty-ninth verse of the twentieth chapter of St. John's Gospel: "Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because thou hast seen Me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet believe." After stating it to be his intention to review the history of the events that took place upon the morning of the resurrection, Mr. BEECHER said: The whole scene, as sketched in the Gospel, is one not simply of transcendent beauty—one which indicates dramatic power without a parallel in the history of art—but it is a scene which continually gains upon our admiration as we study it. In what one of the great dramatists', in what one of SHAKESPEARE's dramas are there such elements, such a whirl of all the human passions and events as those that shook tumultuous Jerusalem the day before, pending and during the trial of our Savior? Such a scene on such a background as the crucifixion, with the scenes that follow, transcends inconceivably the boldest thing that ever was dreamed of. There had before been notions afloat in the world of incarnation, but the products were mostly monsters without moral, and who had assumed the human form for the worst of reasons—the gratification of passion: but when or where was there ever before a conception of the paternity of God? When before was there a conception of God at last in the fullness of time breaking through the darkness of this world, coming into it to be a brother and Savior of the human race? This is the phenomena—this is the drama that is to be enacted. How such a being shall live, how He shall approach the hour of death, and how He shall deport himself in trial, that all men may see in Him the power of God and the possibilities of humanity, these are the questions of moment which present themselves to the mind. Reading the sublime drama, one is struck with the unconscious skill with which the terrible things are relieved by light. It was a canon of Greek criticism never to portray pain and horror with such prominence as on the whole to overcome the sense of pleasure, and that is a sound canon of art. Although the recorders of this scene had no idea before their minds, but were writing simply the history of events they had witnessed, they have complied so fully with the highest demands of criticism, that even if they had been instructed in Athens they could not have more skillfully arranged the points of light and shade in what would otherwise have been an unredeemed horror. When He is crucified, no details are given, although the most shocking details have been given in sermons, but the inspired penman merely relates the bare fact that He was crucified. It is sublime in its nakedness and simplicity. In the next sentence, where they are represented as handing Him the sponge, there has always been a relief to me in the calm self-possession indicated. He would not take it; He smiled it away; He preferred to go forward with His suffering in the possession of His reason, and triumph in the power of moral sense. Mr. BEECHER here pointed out with much eloquence the other relieving points, such as the conversation with the thief, His greeting to the women, and finally His prayer for the forgiveness of those who put Him to death. At the foot of the cross on one side are assembled those women who had followed Him, inspired by love; while, on the other side, the hard-faced Roman soldiery gambling for the Savior's clothing; and around all were the great throng of curious spectators assembled to witness the last sad agony—all of which, woven together, presents a picture such as was never before conceived by the brain of man. The more accurate the rules of criticism we bring to bear upon this narrative, the more fully will its inspiration be made manifest. The details that are given, the minute circumstances related, that could only have been noted by the eyes of love, all denote sincerity on the part of the writer. When did it ever enter the mind of dramatist or writer of fiction to depict the coming of a God from the grave? As a human suggestion it is simply audacious. Yet look at this and you will be struck with the skill that is manifested in talking of this part of the history. It is not a slight circumstance in my judgment that the immediate act of resurrection is not painted at all. The first ripple of color upon the face or the first stirrings of life in the limbs are not painted; we are simply told that when they went to look for him in the morning he was not there. Not the act of resurrection but the effect produced by that act is what the writer portrays. Had this been a fiction, is it not more than likely that the breaking from the tomb and the appearance of Christ would have been the circumstance dwelt upon? There is another beautiful transition to our feelings here, where we are led to expect the dead Christ, and find instead angels sitting in the tomb. The management of spirits has always been considered a test of genius, but where can you find an angelic appearance so fit and noble as that presented here? For, while angels under other circumstances are simply hinted at as singing through the universe, they sit here, one the angel of hope, and the other of memory; one chronicles the glorious past, while the other points to the still more glorious future. The other scenes, commencing with that between Mary and the Savior, and ending with the conversion of Thomas, were all duly dwelt upon, and their various beauties painted, as well as the response to the whole made by the human heart, which in itself is an evidence of the truthfulness of the story. In conclusion Mr. BEECHER contended that while there was no reason why men should doubt the death and resurrection of Jesus, there was every reason why they should believe it. Not only has this faith been a power for good in the past, but it is a living inspiration now, and is the only rock which the mind, harassed with doubt and fear, can turn to and rest upon with safety. On this day, said he, therefore, every effort should be made to make our homes happy and indicative of the grandest event that is known to human history.

The Immortalities of Man—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning in Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to a goodly audience, his subject being, "The Immortalities of Man." The mortal, he said, does put on immortality. Of all great religious ideas, none has been so unworthily treated as that of the immortal life. It is popularly regarded as a matter of bones and blood. As generally accepted, it applies to a mortal who renews his mortality, rather than to a mortal who puts on immortality, and its whole significance is the removal of the power to eat of a broiled fish and of an honeycomb. The gospel does not speak of a physical resurrection, but of a spiritual. Supposing the resurrection of Christ to mean a bodily resurrection; yet has He not had many more resurrections? His resurrection of thought is the central figure of a new theology. Again, He rose as the image of moral perfection, humanity—a vision of tenderness and compassion, and the spiritual brotherhood of all mankind. The corruptible puts on more than one form of the incorruptible, and the mortal robes itself again and again in immortality. When asked sometimes if he believed in immortality, he is tempted to answer that it is in this he really does believe; it is the sun of his spiritual life. Not so much in the soul's immortality does he believe as in the soul's immortalities, and on this last grand theme he scarcely knew where to begin or where to end. He believed that the body was immortal—not in the ancient orthodox sense, as laid down by St. Augustine, that however scattered the parts thereof may be, by land or sea, all shall arise and wend their way to the arena of judgment—but in the sense that its component parts are indestructible. It mingles with earth and air, and in the soft garments of Spring are resurrected thousands of forms. The death of the body is its transformation, its discharge from the present to perhaps higher and nobler offices; and this idea should at least tend to purify the charnel-house, lead us to surround death with more acceptable and pleasing ideas, and thus gain the victory over it by thinking more sweetly of its processes. Superstition demands an individual corporeal resurrection, but reason demands that when disease corrupts and sin perhaps brutalizes the body, kindly nature will change and resurrect it into forms we love. So, too, after death we live more or less in one another. Seldom one dies and leaves none bereaved. Seldom he dies and does not leave himself behind. If the infant had no other immortality, it has it in the memory of a mother. It was flesh of her flesh; it is now thought of her thought, life of her life. It was a young Messiah, who preached with silent life the Kingdom of Heaven. If we would have an immortality of honor and love of our kind, we must live noble and self-sacrificing lives. Men are also immortal, as a part of the great family of mankind, which lives and grows from age to age, for no man liveth to himself, or dieth to himself. In us our fathers are perpetuated, while we live in our children. We, who live today, are the substance of those who have lived before; the Egyptians, the Indians, the Chinese, and even the Hebrews so thought, and so think the Positivists of today. They console themselves with the belief that no living bread is wasted, no living thought dies, and this is the noble immortality of soul after which reasonable minds aspire. This belief affords little encouragement to those who after death seek idle rest or endless recreation, but, on the other hand, it leads to noble disinterestedness.

In conclusion, he referred to individual immortality, in which those who accepted it had a long line of great minds to concur with them, and said whether men accepted that or whether they accepted a more rational and spiritual theory, of one thing they might be assured, that he who would be a great soul hereafter must be a great soul now.

Services at Trinity Church.

The attendance at Trinity yesterday was unusually large. The regular services at 10½ were preceded by a short service for the special benefit of the children of the Sunday-schools, and those of the congregation who came as early as 10 o'clock, expecting to obtain good seats, found not only every seat, but every aisle filled, while the lobbies were crowded, and so was the space in front of the principal entrance. The heat was most oppressive, and after remaining a few minutes, those who could not obtain seats retired and gave place to others who continued to arrive in crowds, until even the sidewalks in front of the edifice were completely blocked up. In the interior of the edifice the communion table, chancel and reading-desk were profusely decorated with choice flowers, the odor from which was perceptible throughout the entire building. On the communion table a number of wax tapers were placed. The services commenced with the Processional Hymn No. 107, followed by "Jesus Christ is Risen Today." The remainder of the musical services comprised HADYN's "First Mass;" MOZART's First Motette—"O, God, Lord God, When Thou Appearest Darkness Flies;" the "Sursam Corda;" the "Sanctus and Agnus Dei," by HADYN, and the "Gloria in Excelsis." In addition to the usual choir and the two organs, a band of some forty stringed and wind instruments took part in the rendition of the music. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON, who, after referring to the great event which occurred on this day some eighteen hundred years ago, when Christ became the first fruits of those who slept, showed how his whole life had been an example of all the Christian virtues, and how at this glad season, when nature seemed as if about to rush at once from bleak Winter into glorious Summer, it was peculiarly appropriate to celebrate the events which occurred on this day, and to draw from them a lesson for our future guidance.

In the evening the musical portion of the services consisted of selections from GOSS and HANDEL.

Services at Other Episcopal Churches.

The feature of the day at Grace Church was Bishop POTTER's sermon in the morning, before a large and most fashionable audience. At Trinity Chapel services of special attractiveness were held throughout the day. Rev. Mr. OLMSTEAD administered communion at 7 A. M., and at 10½ Dr. SWOPE, assisted by Mr. OLMSTEAD, read the Easter services. The choir performed the canticles, but the anthems wer omitted, owing to the sickness of the organist. At 3 P. M. there was a children's service. The little ones sang Easter carols, making their annual offerings, and prizes were distributed among the Sunday-school pupils. At 7½ P. M. evening services were held. The flowers at Trinity Chapel were among the most tasteful and magnificent to be seen in the City. The font was surrounded by a little grove of ferns, and roses and camelias bloomed from its top. On the reading-desk were drooping fuschias and fragrant geraniums. A cross of white roses and camelias was flanked by tall calla lilies and soft green shrubs. At Christ Church, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, Easter services were held by Dr. EWER and Mr. DUNHAM, morning and evening. The musical services consisted of the second, fifth and one hundred and eleventh Psalms, chanted alternately, like the rest of the service, by two choirs, one in the gallery, consisting of a double quartet, and the other a boy choir of thirty voices, placed within the chancel. In the afternoon, children's services, with carols, &c., and in the evening Easter service closed the day. At St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, Dr. GALLAUDET preached by voice in the morning to a large congregation, and in the afternoon by signs to over 200 deaf and dumb persons. Children's services were held in the afternoon. The music was of a most elaborate character. At Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG's church of the Holy Trinity, Mr. TYNG preached morning and evening on subjects appropriate to the day. Many people were obliged to turn away from the overflowing doors. At the elder Mr. TYNG's there was also an immense crowd. The services, however, were of a very modest character, as no display of flowers and no extra musical effort was made.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest a new gallery at the west end of the building was used for the first time yesterday; it is intended for young men and contains about two hundred sittings. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, who took for his text the words—"An anchor of souls both safe and steadfast." The preacher first set before his hearers the primary duties of faith, of which he gave several vivid illustrations. He said the anchor of souls was Christ. If storms arise we must hold fast to that anchor steadfastly, when the storm abates with faith we may point our helm to heaven the haven of eternity, where seraphs, saints, and angels are ever praising Him who rose from the grave on this Easter morning. We understand that a debt of $12,000 still remains on the church.

Services at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Easter services at St. Patrick's Cathedral were celebrated with the pomp and ceremony characteristic of the Catholic ritual. The solemn draperies and palls with which the edifice was clothed during Passion Week—typical of the sufferings and death of Christ—had entirely disappeared, and the appearance of the church, decorated with flowers and ornaments, the offerings of the congregation, indicated the joyful season of the resurrection. At 10½ o'clock high mass was commenced, his Grace, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, officiating as High Priest, assisted by Rev. Dr. STARRS, Deacon of Honor; Rev. Mr. MCGEOGHAN, Deacon; Rev. Mr. MATTHONET, Assistant Deacon; Rev. Mr. LYNCH, Subdeacon; Rev. Mr. MCINERNY, Master of Ceremonies; and Rev. Father KEARNY, Assistant Master of Ceremonies. The choir was unusually strong and effective, and rendered a new mass by GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, in F major, consisting of Kyrie, solo, quartet; Gloria, concerted music and chorus; Qui Tollis, baritone solo, with chorus; Quonium, soprano solo, with chorus; Amen finale. Credo—chorus concerted music; Et Incarnatus, contralto solo, with chorus; Et Inspiritum, terzetto, tenor, soprano and bass; Agnus Dei, solo, quartet and chorus; Offertory—Regina Coeli, by CONCONI; soprano solo by Mme. CHOME; Elevation—Soprano solo, with French horn accompaniments by Mr. F. GROZT; solo singers, Mme. CHOME, soprano; Mrs. WERNER, alto; Mr. H. SMITZ, tenor; Mr. A. SOHST, basso, and GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, organist. A discourse was delivered by Father DONCET, of the Society of Jesus, Sixteenth-street, on the considerations peculiar to the celebration. The reverend gentleman explained that during Passion Week, in order to celebrate with becoming appropriateness the sufferings and death of Christ, the Church imposed on its children a lesson of meditation and prayer and fasting to bring us into a closer communion with His divine spirit, with a view to a better realization of His doctrines and teachings. In the same spirit, and in the fulfillment of the same purpose, it likewise encouraged a joyful yet religious commemoration of the resurrection, for there was an intimate connection between both—one being the consequence of the other. He defined with clearness the obligations entailed by this season, and enjoined his hearers to a participation in the sacrament of the eucharist, a neglect of which the Church visited with practical excommunication. The ceremonies concluded with the Papal benediction, pronounced by the Archbishop.

The regular Sabbath services were performed in the earlier part of the morning, and an immense concourse of people received the holy communion. Vespers were chanted at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Services at Other Roman Catholic Churches.

All the Catholic Churches made extra efforts yesterday, and all were crowded.

At St. Ann's Church, on Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Father PRESTON celebrated high mass at 10½ A. M., Father POOLE officiating as deacon, Mr. CASSE, subdeacon. The sermon was by Father DOUCET. DACHAUER's third mass, originally written for the opening of this church, was performed by the choir, including Mme. KREBS-MICHAELESI. Miss KREBS also performed on the organ after the conclusion of the mass. The matin services at 7 and 9 A. M. were as usual. At 4½ P. M. grand vespers were held with the same officers as in the morning service. The floral decorations, consisting of crosses, baskets, stars and a mound of callas, camelias and white roses placed upon the altar of the Blessed Virgin, cost in all $600. At vespers the large altar was illuminated with an immense number of candles. The crowd at the church was almost unprecedented. Not only was every inch of standing room tenanted, but thousands were obliged to turn away disappointed from the doors, unable to gain admission. At St. Stephen's, in Twenty-eighth-street, which has become so famous for its music, there was also a monstrous crowd morning and evening. At many other churches masses and vespers services of special interest were held, each one drawing its overflowing crowd of good and devout worshipers.

Easter and the Homeless Boys.

Special pains were taken by the Superintendents of the various Lodging-houses for homeless boys, to render the inmates comfortable, and instruct them regarding the great event which was commemorated yesterday throughout the entire Christian world. At the Rivington-street Lodging-house the day was pleasantly and profitably spent, and in the evening the Easter exercises were exceedingly interesting. Through the kindness of a friend the boys were furnished with an unlimited supply of eggs and other good things, both morning and evening. The religious exercises, which commenced at 7½ o'clock, were conducted by Mr. HOWARD POTTER. He read with the boys St. Mark's account of the resurection, and gave them much information on the subject.

The boys were then addressed by Rev. Dr. E. D. G. PRIME. He told them that the event which they were commemorating that day was the greatest that ever happened in this or any other world. There was no doubt whatever about the truth of the narrative which they had read. It had been incontestably confirmed by the investigations of the ablest men that ever lived, and he himself had visited many of the places about which Mr. POTTER had spoken to them. Dr. PRIME gave the boys a number of very interesting statistics regarding the Bible—its printing and publishing. The Bible contained 67 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,731 verses, 773,746 words and 3,566,480 letters. It was printed in 200 different dialects, and during the existence of the English and Foreign Bible Society it had published 250,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, while the American Bible Society had printed during its short existence 25,000,000 Bibles.

Mrs. HENRY E. HAWLEY gave the boys an interesting account of the opening of a newsboy's lodging-house in London upon exactly the same principles as those of the Children's Aid Society. It had been opened under the auspices of the Earl of SHAFTSBURY, who himself waited on the boys while they partook of their opening supper. The boys maintained excellent order throughout the exercises, and a large number were present. The reception-room was beautifully ornamented with flowers. The atmosphere was redolent of violets, roses, stocks and rare exotics from the conservatory of the institution.

The Easter services at the Church of the Incarnation were more than usually interesting. The floral display, although not so elaborate as at some other churches, was nevertheless chaste and elegant. Dr. MONTGOMERY officiated and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The large and commodious building was crowded to overflowing.

The music, under the direction of the organist, Mr. C. C. DODGE, was very attractive. The choir was enlarged by the addition of several selected voices, and the choruses were very much strengthened by this excellent assistance. The selections were in part as follows: Easter Anthem, Davenport; Gloria in Excelsis, Gounod; Te Deum, Gunter; Sabilate, Berge; Duo, I will magnify Thee, Mosenthal, sung by Mme. Salvotti and Mr. Eugene Clarke charmingly; Inflammatus, Rossini. The soloists were Mme. Salvotti, Miss Reeber, Miss Buckley, Mr. Eugene Clarke, Mr. Romaine, and Mr. Remmertz, baritone, late of Trinity Church.

Easter in Brooklyn.

The celebration of Easter, yesterday, was marked in almost all the churches in Brooklyn with a degree of grandeur such as has rarely before been witnessed. All the Catholic and Episcopalian churches were finely decorated with flowers, and special anthems were sung by trained bands of singers. At sunrise the bells of St. Ann's filled the air with the sweet sounds of the Easter Carol, and at night the other church-bells tolled invitations to close the day in prayer.

The Church of St. Ann on the Heights, Brooklyn, was probably as profusely decorated as any in the city. Large crosses and crowns of flowers were placed over the chancel, while the altar and reading-desk were also adorned with them in such large quantities that their perfume permeated throughout the building and even into the hot, dusty street beyond.

Cosmopolitan Conference—Governments and Woman Suffrage.

A meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference was held at the hall, corner of Bleecker-street and the Bowery, yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. SOMERBY read a paper on Governments, advocating female suffrage. She wanted to know why so many persons entirely devoid of honor and integrity are pushed into office by political tricksters, and asked if the system which permitted such a thing to take place was not wrong. Another query was whether our country is not seeking to extend its territory, to the neglect of any ills that may appear in the political system.

The love of party power was so great in the present day that neither of the existing parties can remedy those ills. Woman now feels that she shall not remain guiltless if she offer no protest against the wrongs that obtain.

The men who gave the American people the Declaration of Independence had given place to bloated corporations, railroad kings, and corrupt Judges.

To remedy all this, all pure men and women should unite in one party, founded on truth, justice and the laws of nature. After the reading of the paper a number of speakers, including Mr. Browning, Mr. Moran, Mr. Pink, Mr. Brewer and others spoke on a variety of topics, including political economy, mechanics, religion, &c.

SABBATH REFORM.

Meeting of the New-York Sabbath Committee—Progress of the Good Work.

The New-York Sabbath Committee met last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. After prayer by Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, the Chairman, NORMAN WHITE, stated that in 1857 a hundred gentlemen met together, and appointed the New-York Sabbath Committee; and it was worthy of note that of those eighteen laymen, all but four were now members of the Committees. There was little at that time to encourage them, and the laws which were intended for the protection of the Sabbath were violated with impunity. They looked to the Press and the pulpit to help them. People could not be made religious by law but only by moral suasion. The secular Press declared they would not succeed, but these were not noticed. One great difficulty was with the German population, and here they felt that persuasion was needed. They had long been indebted to Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, the result of whose last German meeting was the appearance of thirty-three German ministers on the platform, as compared to but three or four at the first meeting. They claimed as a right an undisturbed Sabbath, and believed that to save the Sabbath was to save the country. The Secretary, Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY, now read his report, which, he said, did not include all that it was necessary to lay before the meeting, because the reports of recent operations were now going through the Press for the purpose of free circulation. The present report touched upon the signal failure which Rev. Dr. SPRING and others experienced in the laudable attempt to institute Sabbath reform in 1827. It went on to say that when they started in 1857, when the population was about two-thirds of the present, there were 10,000 places of amusement, including 5,000 where liquor was sold. There were twenty low theatres open on Sundays, eighty-five dance-houses, Sunday funerals with music, target companies, newsboys, working in foundries, and unhappy familiarity made the people think nothing seriously about it. Enemies of the Sabbath seemed to think that they had special immunity on the Lord's Day. The first thing the Committee did was to oppose the Sunday crying of newspapers, and after considerable work the Superintendent of Police was directed to have the nuisance abated. The next important step was to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors. Here they had political difficulties to contend with. There were then, out of 7,780, but eighty licensed, and of these 7,780, 5,186 were open on Sunday.

The Germans met the question at Cooper Institute, and opposed them in every way, but finally, in 1866, the Metropolitan Excise law came into effect. This not only added $1,000,400 to the Treasury, but effectually closed the liquor-shops on Sundays. They had also succeeded in closing the theatres on Sundays, stopping great musical processions, and in improving the Sabbath generally.

Mr. CHARLES TRACEY next spoke at considerable length on the various movements that had been made by the Committee. Rev. Dr. NATHAN BISHOP, LL.D., and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL followed with a few remarks, and at a late hour the meeting closed.

HEBREW BENEVOLENCE.

Annual Meeting and Election of the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association.

The annual meeting of the "Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association" was held at Masonic Hall yesterday morning. This organization embraces over 1,000 members, and is now entirely supported by an annual subscription of $3 per capita, without the necessity of resorting to fairs, concerts, and other soliciting entertainments, as was the case in former years. The operation of the society is simply the distribution of fuel to needy persons of the Hebrew faith. This is effected by a careful system of visitation, and close discrimination as to the worthiness of beneficiaries. One thousand half tons of coal were distributed since the previous annual meeting. The society has a fund of about $11,000, which is invested in first mortgages, United States bonds, &c. The amount paid for coal last year was $3,375. The executive government is administered by a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and nine directors. The result of the election yesterday was as follows: L. BAMBERGER, President; CHARLES C. ALLEN, Vice-President; H. SYLVESTER, Treasurer; NATHAN WERNER, Secretary. The following directors were elected. JOSEPH C. LEVI, JOSEPH MUSLINER, H. S. ALLEN, for three years; H. ROSENBLATT, and H. LEO, for two years; Justice JOSEPH KOCK, for one year. HENRY LEO, S. ROTHSCHILDS and MOSES ETTINGER were elected auditors.

A vote of thanks was passed to the outgoing directors, and a resolution asking the Board of Directors to prepare a suitable testimonial expressive of the Society's deep appreciation of the eminent and faithful services of the retiring President, Mr. N. WERNER, and Vice-President, Mr. M. TUSKA.

An eloquent inaugural address was delivered by the newly-elected President, and very interesting remarks were made by several others. The Society ranks third in importance among the Hebrew benevolent institutions of this City. It has been established twenty-two years, and has accomplished excellent results.

Historical Reminiscences of the Spring-Street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D., conducted the services in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning and afternoon. At the morning service he expounded the third chapter of St. John, from the first to the twenty first verses. His audience was quite large, and after the services had been concluded, several venerable gentlemen and ladies crowded to the altar to take by the hand him who had formerly been their pastor. The afternoon services were very interesting, and consisted principally of historical reminiscences Dr. COX first preached in the old Spring-street Church in October, 1816. The edifice was then built of wood, and had been removed from Wall-street, the site having been sold for commercial purposes. Subsequently the doctor preached in the Laight-street Church, and it was while he was the pastor of that congregation that the famous Abolition riots occurred, during which Dr. COX was obliged to flee to escape personal violence. The congregation of Presbyterians sold the Laight-street Church in 1842 to the Baptists, and removed to the Spring-street edifice, and Dr. COX continued to preach there until a few years subsequently, when he removed to Brooklyn and became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that city. His early labors as a minister were devoted to the building up of the congregation worshiping in Laight-street and Spring-street. Some few of the original members of the church, and a large number of those who had been baptized by the doctor, were present to listen to his discourse. He was much affected during portions of the delivery, as also were many of his congregation. In the evening at 7½ o'clock a young people's prayer-meeting was held.

Farewell Missionary Service at the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

A farewell missionary service was held last evening at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. CROSBY's,) prior to the departure of a party of missionaries for the west coast of Africa. The party consists of Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, who has passed twenty-seven years in that part of the world, his wife, and his neice, Miss BRIGHTON; Rev. Mr. MURPHY and wife, of New-Jersey; Rev. Mr. GILLESPIE, of Ohio, and Rev. Mr. KOPS, formerly of Holland. They are sent out under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to their stations at Gaboon and Corisco, near the Congo River. At the meeting last evening addresses were made by the Secretary of the Board, Rev. Dr. LOWERY, who was followed by Mr. GILLESPIE, Mr. MURPHY and Mr. BUSHNELL. The latter said that a great change had taken place in the condition of Africa during the last quarter of a century. When he first went out there, theirs was the only mission between Liberia and the Cape of Good Hope; now several other societies in England and America had established stations, and not a native dwelt within a hundred miles of the shore, between these two points, but had been under the direct influence of the Gospel. Since the death of the slave-trade a large and beneficial commercial traffic has sprung into life; and the natives who twenty-five years ago were the most degraded on the face of the earth are fast becoming civilized. He thought that the future prospects of the African missions were more favorable than in any other locality, and trusted that a renewed interest would be awakened in their behalf. The service closed with a short address by Rev. Dr. CROSBY. The party sail for Africa on Wednesday next, via Liverpool.

Sunday-School Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school was held last evening. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn by the children, after which the Secretary read the report for the past year. He said: At our last anniversary we reported a balance of $400 unappropriated; during the past two years we have collected $510, making a total of $910. Of this sum we have expended $500 for the benefit of mission schools, leaving a balance on hand of $410. We have 300 scholars on our books, and a staff of thirty-three teachers.

Dr. DICKSON afterward addressed the meeting, congratulating all on their encouraging report, and reminded them that they must still persevere with the great work before them. After a few remarks from Dr. MCGEE, the proceedings closed with the doxology.

Cruelty to Car Horses—Starting a "Starter."

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, Superintendent, and G. CONKLIN, an active member of the staff of the P. C. A. Society, stationed themselves at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, and inspected each team of horses as they came up attached to the cars on the Broadway and University-place line. Between that time and 1 o'clock A. M. no less than eleven teams were turned out of harness by reason of their lameness. Most of them were worn out and miserable apologies for horses, and a disgrace to the Company. Many of the drivers showed fight; but the threat of locking them up and the persuasive cudgel of CONKLIN made them put down their fists and unharness their teams. The starter of the line swore he would not allow the horses to be unhitched, whereupon a force of police from the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house came to the aid of Mr. CAMPBELL and his man, and the starter, as soon as he saw this, at once "started" himself out of sight.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8.—The market opened quiet and steady. Stocks dull. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	93
Consols for account	93	93
United States 5-20s, '62	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, '65, old	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, '67	91⅝	91⅝
United States 10-40s	89⅛	89⅛

LONDON, April 8.—The London and Liverpool produce markets are closed today in consequence of the Easter holidays.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—1½ A. M.—The Cotton market is closed, today being a holiday. Other articles unchanged.

2½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is excited and advancing; Wheat, 12s. 4d. ℔ cental for California White; new Red Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 5d. for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 1; Winter, 11s. 8d.; Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western; Corn, 34s. 3d. ℔ quarter, for new Mixed Western.

HAVANA, April 8.—SUGAR closed quiet and steady; No. 12 firm at 10¼@10½ reals; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 38,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds., of which 18,000 boxes and 4,000 hhds. were to the United States; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 342,000 boxes and 23,000 hhds. BUTTER flat. FLOUR dull. HAMS declining owing to heavy arrivals; sales American salted, 19c.@21c.; Sugar-cured, 22c.@24c. LARD flat; Kegs, 17½c.@17¾c.; Tins, 21½c.@22½c. POTATOES steady. COOPERAGE dull. FREIGHTS firm. EXCHANGE on London, 17¾@18¼ premium; on United States, in currency, 60 days' sight, 5@5½ discount; do. short sight, 4@4½ discount; in gold 60-days, 5½ premium; do. short sight, 7@7½ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 13½c.@13¾c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 32; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 53. CORN declining; Mixed, 48½c.@51c.; Fancy Yellow, 53c.@53½c. OATS dull at 49c.@50c., in bulk; 53c.@55c., sacked. BARLEY quiet at $1 10@$1 12½ for choice Iowa. RYE steady at 94c. for prime. WHISKY dull at 87½c. MESS PORK quiet at $19 50@$19 75, country; $20, city. Loose Bulk SHOULDERS, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib, 10c.@10½c.; Clear, 10¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured and Plain, 15c.@15½c.; Canvassed, 15½c.@16c. LARD lower; 11c. for Steam. HOGS lower at $5@$6 25. CATTLE, $3 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,186 bales; gross, 3,229 bales; exports to Hamburg, 1,412 bales; exports to Venice, 1,070 bales; exports to New-York, 1,075 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 227,929 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$7 25. CORN steady at 71c.@72c. HAY easier; Prime, $22@$23; Choice, $24. PORK easier—offering at $20 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. LARD dull; tierce, 12c.@12½c.; keg, 13½c.@13¾c. SUGAR easier; Prime, 9¾c.@10c. OATS, BRAN, MOLASSES, WHISKY, COFFEE, unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 112½; New-York sight, ¾ premium. GOLD, 110¾.

OSWEGO, April 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Amber Winter at $1 62. CORN dull and lower; sales one car at 78c. OATS quiet; sales 400 bushels State at 63c. BARLEY quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for Bolted; $1 80 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 89½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.; Mill-feed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5 20, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—8,900 bushels Wheat, 16,600 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 864,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, April 8.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales at $1 27¾@$1 28¾. CORN quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 51½c. OATS dull and declined ¼c.@½c.; No. 2, 48c. RYE declined ½c.; sales at 92½c. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $19 50. LARD and MEATS nominal. CATTLE firm and active at $3 50@$7 25. Live HOGS dull at $5 50@$6 12½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Lake FREIGHTS were active and easier; Wheat, to Buffalo, 6c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15c.; do. Orleans, 15½c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. CLOVER-SEED nominal at 8½c.@9½c. FLAXSEED wanted at $2 10. FLOUR unchanged; Extra Family, $6 75@$7 37½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6 25@$7 for Pennsylvania; $7@$7 75 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $1 64@$1 67. RYE unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Mixed, 76c.@77c. OATS firm at 68c.@69c. GROCERIES—Less doing. PROVISIONS drooping. Mess PORK, $21. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 17c.; Refined, 23c. WHISKY dull. Western Iron, 92½c.

TOLEDO, April 8.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; Amber Michigan, $1 45; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 47@$1 47½; No. 2, $1 44; No. 3, $1 36; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 75; No. 2, $1 69@$1 69½; Amber Indiana, $1 60; No. 2 do., $1 55; Rejected Red, $1 28. CORN advancing; High Mixed, 58c.@58½c.; Low Mixed, 57c.@57½c.; Michigan, 58c.; No Grade, 56c.@56½c. OATS steady; No. 2, 53c.@54½c.; Michigan, 54c. FREIGHTS dull at 3c. to Buffalo; 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 125 bales; gross, 190 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 10,290 bales. FLOUR firm and active at yesterday's prices; stock scarce. WHEAT dull; receipts light; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 63; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60; other grades unchanged. CORN dull; White and Yellow Southern, 80c.; Mixed Western, 76c.@80c. OATS—Small sales at 63c.@65c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c. HAMS, 17c.@17½c. LARD quiet at 12¾c.

BUFFALO, April 8.—FLOUR steady; city trade only. WHEAT neglected. CORN steady; sales, 3,000 bushels and three cars Western, at 66c., in store; five cars do. at 65c.@66c. on the track and in store. OATS dull; sales, one car Western at 60c., in store. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS—Small trade at unchanged quotations. PORK and LARD very dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally at 90c.; no sales.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—TOBACCO—Sales, 231 hhds. Lugs at $5 25@$6 75; Low to Medium Leaf, $7@$10. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR heavy; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $20. BACON—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., packed. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c., loose. LARD, 12c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15½c. WHISKY quiet at 85c.@87c.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14c.@14½c. FLOUR firm; Family, $6 35@$6 50. WHEAT firm at $1 38@$1 39. CORN declining at 57c. RYE quiet and unchanged at $1 03@$1 05. OATS firm; Mixed, 53c.@58c. BARLEY firm and scarce at 98c.@$1. Mess PORK, $19 50. LARD, 11¼c.@11½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear, 9¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Rib, 9¾c.; Clear, 10¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 31½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 28¾. OATS nominal. CORN, RYE and BARLEY unchanged. Mess PORK, $19 50@$20. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 45. CORN dull and nominally lower; High Mixed at 62c. OATS dull and nominal at 56c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $4 65@$4 70; Refined, 21½c. ℔ gallon.

BOSTON, April 8.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 223 bales; gross, 1,275 bales; exports to Great Britain, 20 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 13,000 bales.

GALVESTON, April 8.—COTTON steady; good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,366 bales; exports, to the Continent, 452 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 53,358 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 8.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 50c. RESIN, $3 25 for No. 1; $5 50@$7 for New Crop Pale. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 75.

NORFOLK, April 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 12¾c.@12½c.; net receipts, 953 bales; exports, coastwise, 730 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 4,374 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 439 bales; exports, coastwise, 395 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 21,131 bales.

MOBILE, April 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 478 bales; exports, coastwise, 937 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 54,231 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—COTTON in light demand; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,091 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,122 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 8.—COTTON dull at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Middling; sales, 280 bales and receipts 240 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 8.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 24 bales; sales, 29 bales; stock, 2,140 bales.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	April 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	April 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	April 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	April 15	New-York	Bremen.
Paraguay	April 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	April 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	April 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	April 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	April 15	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Tybee	April 12	New-York	San Domingo.
Morro Castle	April 13	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	April 13	New-York	Bermuda.
Bienville	April 15	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	April 15	New-York	Aspinwall.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 9—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Bishop Scotens, E. Williamson, Mrs. Muckle and daughter, B. Sweeney, Peter McSwiney, Mr. Eckermann. *From Halifax*—Joseph Seeton and daughter, Miss Wylde, E. C. Troning and wife, Mr. Stabb, T. D. Scanlon, Mrs. Fitcher.

APRIL 9—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.*—John Walsh, C. Roberts, Mr. Underdown, Mrs. E. James, Miss Aurston, Mrs. E. M. Parran, Miss A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Wayre, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Laroche, F. W. Coles, C. W. Coles, John Fitzpatrick, J. Blake, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Leyland and son, John Fry, Master R. Statt, Miss Hannah Parker.

APRIL 9—*In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.*—Carl Rosenfeld, Adele Havemann, E. Misler, A. W. Burghardt and wife, Mary Harrington, Fred. May, A. S. Arnold and wife, Anna Lane.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. G. H. Dunscomb, Mrs. J. Kinsey and 2 children, Mrs. L. F. Jennings and child, Miss L. Jennings, Mrs. H. Rinkle, Miss Hall, Miss Mary Hennessy, John Neilson, C. N. Reed, E. W. Cubbidge, W. A. Kent, J. C. Hoffstadt, F. W. Howard, A. Offner, E. McKenzie, Peter Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Charles O'Donnell, J. Heins, L. Halliday, Richard Wetski, L. R. Sargeant, George Hopwood, F. B. Davis, M. Ray, E. C. Nix, D. F. Tewkesbury, John Lawson, L. C. Sweet, O. Schlessinger, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:30 | Sun sets.....6:34 | Moon rises..12:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:33 | Gov. Island.12:22 | Hell Gate...1:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 9.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool March 25, and Queenstown 27th, via Halifax April 6, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales and very high sea the greater part of the passage; March 29, lat. 49 30, lon. 25 12, passed an iron ship bound E., showing 4th pennant, Nos. 1680; 31st, lat. 46 26, lon. 37 25, exchanged signals with ship Escort, from Liverpool for New-York; April 4, lat. 43 36, lon. 57 05, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; 8th, 85 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; same day, 55 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool March 22, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 462 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced light easterly winds up to lon. 40, and from thence westerly winds; saw no ice; March 26 passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 27th passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; April 7 passed a Guion and a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Cembria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg March 29, and Southampton April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 6, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah April 6, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Prince Patrick, (of St. John, N. B.,) Graham, Calcutta Dec. 10, and Sands Head 12th, with mdse. to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 9, St. Helena 20th, and crossed the equator March 10, in lon. 29 30; has had light variable winds the entire passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; April 4, lat. 35 42, lon. 71 32, had a cyclone from S. E. to N. W., lasting 24 hours, during which lost main-topsail; at the same time saw a number of logs, vessel's bulwarks, and other wrecked material.

Bark Abby Craig, (of Ayr,) Shank, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and melado to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Henoy & Parker. April 4 and 5, off Cape Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. W.

Bark Blue Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Toye, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. April 4 and 5, off Cape Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. W.

Bark J. B. Bradley, (of Bucksport,) Bradley, Galveston 22 ds., with beef, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Lucy Frances, Upton, Messina 80 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 25, and since had variable weather.

Bark Iduna, (Swe.,) Wahlgren, Cette 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; passed Gibraltar Feb. 22; April 5, lat. 35 34, lon. 73 45, passed schr. Enis, bound S.

Brig Ellen F., (of Pictou,) Forbes, Guantanamo 25 ds., with sugar to H. Barnstoff—vessel to master; has been 8d N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Bismark, (of Londonderry,) McCully, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; April 4, lat. 27 30, lon. 78, in a gale from N. W.; lost jibboom.

Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Wm. H. Kinzel, for New York.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Port Spain, Trinidad, 19 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left no American vessels.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Malaga Feb. 28, with liquorice root to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to James Henry. April 2, lat. 35 40, lon. 69 38, passed a lot of plank, apparently the bulwarks of some vessel.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Mangarinno, Naples 45 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 6, and since had fine weather.

Brig Perces, Hinckley, (of Cherryfield,) Foster, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Nellie, Owens, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey. April 4, lat. 33, lon. 72, had a gale from N. W. lasting 3 ds., during which lost maintopmast staysail.

Schr. Lettie Wells, (of Boston,) Wells, Savanilla 20 ds., with mdse. to D. de Castro & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Left no vessels. March 25, 10 miles N. of Cape Antonio, saw a bark ashore on Colorado Reef, all sails furled, with wreckers alongside; appeared to have just gone ashore; was painted black, and was about 500 tons burden; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Cold Spring, for Alexandria.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Cold Spring, for Alexandria.

Schr. Daniel Pierson, (of Boston,) Pierson, Union Island, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder & Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ranger, Carter, Philadelphia, for Greenwich.

Schr. Sidney C. Price, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. James Morton, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Emma C. Latham, Ryder, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Perry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Richard Miller, Miller, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, &c. to Zophar Mills.

Schr. S. S. Winans, Cole, Georgetown, D. C, for New-Haven.

Schr. Raynor, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr. Forest Home, Woodman, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Clem, Virginia.

Schr. Spray, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Conway, Conway, Virginia.

Schr. Prowess, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bonsal, Newbern 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Olive, (of Addison,) Allen, St. Mary's, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Pioneer, Brainard, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. M. E. Mahoney, Leonard, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Cloud, Lynch, Philadelphia, for Somerset.

Schr. M. J. Laughton, Laughton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Pecora, Carl, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. M. Hines, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. M. S. Tibbetts, Robins, Virginia.

Schr. Cora, Bush, Virginia.

Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Mott, Norwalk.

Schr. Marietta, Harding, Providence.

Schr. David Nelson, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Morrell, Greenwich.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Thompson, Providence.

Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. L. O. Forrester, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. Only Daughter, Headley, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W.; hazy.

BELOW—Brig Sara, (Dutch,) Sikke, from Cephalonia, via Gibraltar.

Spoken, &c.

April 8, off Barnegat, by brig Nellie, schr. S. & M. D. Scull, from Galveston, for New-York.

April 6, by bark Blue Bird, in lat. 34 40, lon. 74, ship Ivanhoe, hence for New-Orleans.

March 29, by ship Prince Patrick, in lat. 25, lon. 64, bark Chattanooga, of Baltimore, for Havana, 7 ds. out; 30th, lat. 27 49, lon. 66 32, brig Sarah, (Dutch,) from Gibraltar, for New-York, 34 ds. out.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 9.—Arr. yesterday, ship Mindoro from Manila. Arr. today, steamer Express, from Philadelphia for Portland; brig E. C. Redman, from Cienfuegos; schr. W. D. Bickford, from Miragoane.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore.

Sld. schr. L. Q. C., Weshart, for a Northern port.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Arr. British bark Guacho, 29 ds. from Yokohama.

Disaster.

BOSTON, April 9.—The schr. M. J. Moore, from Port-au-Platt, for Boston, was fallen in with on the 2d inst., lat. 36 05, lon. 71 20, in a sinking condition. The vessel was abandoned, and all hands taken off by the ship Mindoro and brought to this port.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, March 20, bark Carib, Jayne, hence; disc.; brig Hyperion, and schr. Abby Brown, for New-York, ldg.

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UNION-SQUARE,
STERLING SILVER-WARE
FROM OUR PRINCE-ST. FACTORY. NEW DESIGNS AND ARTICLES FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
OUTFITS OF SPOONS AND FORKS
AT PRICES PER OUNCE.

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BOTH IN BRONZE AND FINE GILT, INCLUDING MANY DESIRABLE PIECES FOR
Wedding Presents.
THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND VERY ATTRACTIVE, AND THE PRICES MORE SO.
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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
The Road upon which these Bonds are issued will form, when constructed, one of the most important links in the railway system of the North-west. It commences at Tomah and extends across the State of Wisconsin to St. Paul. It is 154 miles in length, of which 120 are built; will have, when completed, direct connection with the Northern Pacific, and is an air line, with a saving of 100 miles over existing routes.
The Company has a LAND GRANT OF 1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND along the line of the Road, exempted by the State from taxation for fifteen years, and which can be sold for much more than the cost of building the Road.
The Bonds are a first and only mortgage upon the Road Land Grant and entire property of the Company. They are convertible into stock at par, receivable as cash for lands, and are payable in gold at the end of fifteen years.
Price 90 and interest in currency, at which figure they net to the purchaser 9 per cent. per annum.
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GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
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